# The Worker:

NEW YORK, JULY 6, 1902.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpeld subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

#### VOL. XII.-NO. 14.

#### FOR THE DAILY.

#### General Meeting in Labor Lyceum on Monday.

Important Matters to Be Acted Upon-Progress in Raising Funds-Workers

A general meeting of the Working-men's Publishing Association will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Monday evening,

July 7.
Important matters of business will be brought up on report of the Board of Management, including the recommendations of the Organization Committee in regard to the relations of the Association to the trade unions.

Admission of new members and pro posal of names for membership will come early in the order of business. Those who have been preposed at a previous meeting and whose applica-tions are to be acted upon must be

The conditions of membership in the W. C. P. A. are: First, the applicant must be a member in good standing of the Socialist Party—called in New York the Social Democratic Party; second, he (or she) must buy one share of stock for \$5-\$1 to be paid on the proposition of his name, \$1 on his admis-sion, and the rest within one year.

Communications have been sent out a Socialist Daily and comrades wh belong to unions should attend th meetings of their respective organiza-tions in order to give any necessary explanation of the matter when these communications are read and to see

that proper action is taken.

Any comrades who are willing to ac committees to visit unions should so inform Secretary Butscher at once as their aid is greatly needed.

Amounts Pledged. Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to June 30: Peter Rousslange, Danville, Ill. \$5.00 Wm. Dettlebach, City ...... H. Goemans, Brooklyn, N. Y... 5.00 Dr. N. Booth, City ...... 25.00

Dr. Pauline Ortman, City .... Miss Marie Levine, Brooklyn .. N. Himawich, City .......... Wm. Brushaber, Detroif, Mich. Mrs. John Spargo, Corona, L. L. 5.00
Mrs. John Spargo . 5.00
Mrs. John Spargo . 5.00
Ferdinand Ufert, Jersey City . 10.00
Nicholas Petersen, Jersey City . 10.00
Previously acknowledged . . . 6,095.00

Total ......\$6,295.80 Less by correction ...... 5.00 Tetal pledged ........\$6,290.80 Hugo Peters was inadvertently re-

ported as pledging \$25 instead of \$20. Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations: PAID ON PLEDGES.

Reinleib, City ..... \$2.0 Win. Mohr, Lawrence Mass. . 1.00 L. Uffner, New Rochelle, N. Y. 2.00 Sam'l Joseloff, New Rochelle, N.Y. 10.00 Geo. Volkert, Mt. Verdon, N. Y. 4.00 Peter Rousslange, Danville, Ill. .50
Herm. Klapproth Centerville, Ct. 2.00
W. E. White, New Haren, Ct. 10.00
I. M. Rubinow, City J. ...... 2.00 A. S., West Hoboken ...... J. Ginsberg, City ...... Dr. J. J. Mintz, City .... 5.00 Dr. J. M. Rubinoff, City ......
Dr. J. Ortman, City ......
Dr. H. Schwartz, City ...... Sam'l Bernstein, City ...... V.ctor King, Ashtabula, O..... Geo. Winkel, City ..... J. Bernard, City ..... E. M. Braum, City ......

S. Green, City ...... Dr. Pauline Ortman, City Anton Muller, Newark, N. J ... Herman Henry, Newark, N. J ... Chas. Barry, Newark, N. J. . . . 5.00
D. Rubinow, Newark, N. J. . . 2.00
Edw. Loewenthal, City . . . . 100.00 Hugo Peters, Brooklyn ...... Emil Boehme, Brooklyn Francis J. Malloy, Brooklyn: H. A. Steinbock, Brooklyn .... Harry Kravitz, Brooklyn H. F. Meyer, City ...... 50 Wm. Meyer, City
J. J. Flick, City
F. Brosch, City 

F. Schade, Wilkes Barre, Pal. .

M. Pincer, City .....

(Continued on page 4.)

F. Schade, Wilkes Barre, Pa.
F. Ufert Jersey City
N. Petersen, Jersey City
N. Friedman, City
W. Bernauer, City
J. R. Anderson, City
W. C. Bergwald, City
John C. Cohn, City
Theo, E. F. Schorr, Buffalo ed between Comrade Vall and John D.

Gill, a prominent local lawyer. Reports from Watertown comrades indicate that the hearers were pretty well agreed that Vall had the best of it and attempts at mobilization on their part."

THE STATE CONVENTION.

July at 10 A. M. Full State Ticket to Be Nominated. State Committee Elected, and Plans

Opens on the Fourth of

Made for Campaign. The State Convention of the Social The State Convention of the Social Democratic Party of New York will be opened on Friday, July 4, at 10 a.m., in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. All delegates are requested to be in the hall promptly at that hour.

The convention has to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Serviciary of State, Comptroller. ernor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and En-gineer and Surveyor. It has to elect a State Committee to serve for the next two years. It has to adopt a platform on which we shall appeal to the workingmen of the state to support our ticket. And it has to take all measticket. And it has to take all meas ures in its power to provide for an en ergetic campaign during the following

of Socialist principles throughout the two following years.

When the convention has adjourned our political campaign of 1902 will b way. Each Socialist in the stat must then feel himself personally re-sponsible for its success.

four months and a steady propaganda

#### COUNTY CONVENTION.

The New York County Convention he Social Democratic Party was he at the Labor Lyceum last Saturday vening. Delegates were present fro assembly district.

every assembly district. Comrades Mayes and Kanely presided.

The following were efected as delegates from New York to the State Convention: Job Harriman, Morris Hillquit, Henry L. Slobodin, Edward P. Clarke, James N. Wood, Algernon Lee, Julius Gerber, Alexander Jonns, I. Phillips, H. C. Bowerman, Edward M. H. C. Bowerman, Edward M. H. C. Bowerman, Edward M. Phillips, H. C. Bowerman, Edward M. Martin, Emil Neppel, L. D. Mayes, Julius Halpern, N. S. Reichenthal, and William Edlin, with H. Schlueter, Wal. Ehret, J. S. Kanely, Ph. Schmidt, J. A. Goldstein, and Chas. G. Lane as alternates.

The Executive Committee was instructed to call a nominating conven-tion for the purpose of nominating can-didates for the next general election. The convention then adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Commit

#### KINGS COUNTY.

William Butscher presided over the Kings County Convention, which was held at the Socialist Club Inst Saturday. Joseph Wm. Dooley was secretary. Thirty delegates were present, representing ten assembly districts. By unanimous vote William Butscher, C. L. Furman, Jos. Wm. Dooley, Thos. A. Honkins, Warren Atkinson, Joseph A. Hopkins, Warren Atkinson, Joseph A. Weil, and Peter Larsen were elected as delegates to the State Conve

#### QUEENS COUNTY.

The Queens County Convention of the Social Democratic Party was held ast Saturday evening at 63 Myrtle avenue, Ridgewood, with Chris Bub in the chair and Frank Bessen as secre-tary. C. Barge of Long Island City. C. Bub of Woodhaven, and Frank Bessen of Ozone Park were chosen as delegates to the State Convention with John Conrad and Victor Fahrenfeld as

#### VAIL'S TOUR IS VERY SUCCESSFUL

Meetings Unusually Large and Enthu siastic and General Outlook for New York Pronounced Good.

Comrade Vail, who has just, completed a tour of the state, reports that it is the most successful tour he has ever made in New York—the meetings having been unusually large and en-thusiastic, the questions asked indicating an increased interest in Socialism and the general outlook in up-the-state

districts most encouraging.

The meetings at Peekskill and Cold
Spring, the first on the list, failed on secount of bad weather, but at New burg more than four hundred people gathered to hear the speakers. This was the first public meeting held by the S. D. P. in Newburg, and it-was most satisfactory.

At Catskill the next night fully three nundred turned out and, in spite of very inclement weather, an audience of about the same numbers gathered at Troy the following evening. Schenectady, which was the next

stop, outdid itself, with an enthusiastic audience of about seven hundred per-

and much interest was shown.

Gloversville and Johnstown gave audiences of about three hundred each,

so great that comrade van was invited to speak from the pulpit of the Baptist Church on the day following his meeting (Sunday), but had to decline because he needed a day's rest.

At Utica, although the audience was not so large as some of the others, it was very enthusiastic and one of the best meetings of the whole series was hald. The meeting it because was small. best meetings of the whole series wils held. The meeting in Rome was small-er than was expected, but several per-sons expressed their intention to join the results were evident. the party, so the results were evident-

ly good.

Watertown always gives a good audience and so it did this time. A somewhat informal debate had been arranged between Comrade Vall and John D.

good Socialist propaganda was made. The neighboring town of Dexter als brought out a large and appreciative

From Corning, Comrade Arland writes: "Vail held an audience of about three hundred for nearly an hour and a half. Judging by the questions asked at the close of the meeting, th sale of literature and the favorable comments on the address, the meeting was the most successful that has been held in Corning. Comrade Vail will always receive a warm welcome whe he comes this way. Many adverse conditions tend to hinder the movemen here, but we are gradually getting things into shape and expect to poa hundred votes this fall, a gain of eighty over the last presidential elec-

At Buffalo a small indoor meeting was held on Sunday afternoon, but in the evening several hundred wer gathered on the street. Comrade Al man spoke first, followed by Vail, The audience was obviously with the speakers.

Attorney Thayer, who distinguished himself by running away from Com-rade Spring last month, evaded all the attempts of the Buffalo comrades to arrange for a debate with Vall. The latter announced that he was ready t meet Thayer or any other defender of capitalism, but the opponents of So-cialism thought it best to keep quiet. Comrade Vail's tour closed with a

rousing meeting at Rochester, th ninth he has addressed in that city satisfied him and upheld the good reputation of Local Roches

#### PICNIC POSTPONED.

Rain Defers the Outing of Local New York-Tickets Are Good for Septem ber 7.

On account of the continuous rain last Sunday it was decided to postpone the picnic of Local New York to Sept. 7. The tickets sold for June 29 will be honored at the later date and thos who have bought tickets will therefore preserve them. Meanwhile, the com-rades should take advantage of the two months' delay to sell more tickets as a great deal of money will be needed in the campaign, for which purpose the piculc is to be held.

The committee will make prepare tions for a greater crowd than was ex-pected on Sunday last, and will see that all comers will have an opportunity to enjoy the day. New hangers have been printed to advertise the afthat they are got out at once.

Comrades and organizations are re-quested to settle now for tickets they have already sold and to get a new supply of tickets if they have none left. The campaign is opening and money is needed at once.

#### IN THE PHILIPPINES.

American "Liberators" Determined to Rule and Exploit Country at What ever Cost

The Manila "American". declare that, if the United States government should decide to recognize the inde pendence of the Filipinos, the Amer cans who are already there would in-tervene and that, "whatever may hap-pen, Americanism will remain domi-nant in the islands." It publishes an article written, we are assured, "by a man prominent in business care-manila"—it is always the "men promi manila"—it is always the "men promi to determine policies for all the peopl

from which we take this extract:
"Now in that event"—that is, in case of the granting of Filipino indepen lence, with an American protectorat —"what are we Americans, aodpted this as our home, to addpted this as our home, to do.? It is apparent to all that the Filipinos are not rendy for self-government, and to put them in control would mean an

There would then be but one thing to do, and that is for us to take the reins into our own hands and give the islands an American government.

"Could we do it? Why certainly, We come of a race which has the governing instinct in stronger degree that any on earth. Moreover, we have had actual, lifelong training in a government by the people; and, what is jus as important, we are used to taking the initiative. Consequently, at a mo ment's notice, as the Stars and Stripes come down, we would be prepared to run up a flag of our own and proclain the Philippine Republic.

nething like twelve "There are son fifteen thousand American civilians in the islands; most of them ex-soldier with the best of training in the style of warfare prevalent over here. They are filled with the spirit of adventure or they would never have left home Let a leader get out in the park fac ing the Ayuntamiento and make a speech calling upon Americans to rally around the new flag, and within two hours be would have a well-armed regment of the finest soldiers the world iment of the finest soldiers the world ever saw. Within twenty-four hours there would be three or four regiments and as fast as the news could fly those in the provinces would begin to come in so that within a week or two the main points of the islands would be well garrisoned. As soon as the cable carried the news to the United States, those who love adventure would true those who love adventure would turn this way, and within two months we could muster an army of 50,000, if

needed.
"But they wouldn't be needed. Th Filipinos haven't the faculty for rapid organization and action, and before they could do anything the Americans would be in power. There would probably be attempts at an uprising, but with several flying columns of a battalion each, the American commander-in-chief could strike and break up all

#### SWEETLAND'S ACCEPTANCE.

Address to Working-Class Voters of Connecticut.

Socialist Candidate for Congressm at-Large Bases His Appeal to Voters Solely on Socialist Principles and Class Interest.

To the Comrades of the Socialist Party

of Connecticut.

Having been unnnimously nominated as your candidate for Congressman-at-Lat.e, I hereby necept the nomination, with a deep sense of the honor and distinction conferred, as well as of the trust and confidence reposed in me by my comrades and fellow workers in the field of Socialism. As one of the great common people who toll with hand and brain that they may exist, while the greater portion of the wealth created by our class is appropriated by an idle, parasitic, non-producing class, I deem it a great privilege to be accounted worthy of selection as a stand ard-bearer of international, revolution

ary, class-conscious Socialism.

It is idle to assert that there should be no conflict between the capitalist class and the working class, for these classes are arrayed against one another by the present social system. The conflict exists between them that has xisted in every age of human history, the conflict between master and slave exploiter and exploited, robber and robbed. This struggle can end only when the working class becomes con-scious of its power and its class interests, and arises in its strength and reg-isters its decree at the ballot-box for the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution, for the full products of its labor, to every one according to his deeds.

It is the historic mission of the work-ing class to emancipate itself from capitalist domination, and to that end we, the class-conscious Socialist workers of the world, are bending our en ergies and giving of our time, talent, and scanty means. We have nothing to lose but our chains, we have a world to gain. We should be less than mea ff we did not enter protest against the injustice of the present capitalist wage injustice of the present capitalist wage slave system, and fight for better conditions for ourselves and families.

Those Siamese twins, the Republican and Democratic parties, the two politi-cal wings of the capitalist class, and their numerous progeny, the various "reform" movements, stand self-indict reform movements at and seir-indec-ed before the working class of Ameri-ca. Their record is a damnable one of broken promises and treachery to the toiling masses. The laborers have begged for justice, and have received bullets and prison sentences, while a venal judiciary seeks to crush them and their labor organizations by the arbitrary amplication of the injunction They add insult to injury and injury to insult, and will continu o do as long as the presnt system ex

Therefore, it is our sacred duty as Socialists and lovers of humanity, to work for the downfall and overthrow of the present inhuman cannibalistic capitalist system, and upon its ruln build and erect the Co-operative Commonwealth, where none shall be dealed the right to work and enjoy the full fruits of their toil, and where they who will not work, neither shall they

Yours fraternally, GEO. A. SWEETLAND. Bristol, Conn.

#### HIS HIGHNESS J. P. MORGAN.

A world-wide transportation trust lish newspapers are making comically pitiful pleas to Morgan to let England come into the new trust. The fact that Morgan is addressed in tones of sup-plication shows that he is absolute master.

Cæsar Augustus, not even Napoleon, with all his mighty armies, was such a conqueror as J. P. Morgan, with his "yes" and "no" that makes or

No king is one-tenth so powerful as Morgan. Edward VII, Emperor William, Nicholas of Russia-any one of these is a pigmy in pared with Morgan. is a pigmy in real power com-

Almost every kind of man who labors works for Morgan through some of his companies. Rudyard Kipling Lew Wallace—all of the geniuses who in fine frenzy dash off poetry and ing for Morgan. The patient scient lets are digging out minute facts for artist with pencil and brush draws and paints, and Morgan pays him. So absolute has he become that

while he is personally worth perhaps not more than \$100,000,000, corpora tions over which he has control pos-sess more wealth than there is gold The total capitalization of all the

companies he controls is \$5,210,993,386

and all the gold, coined and uncoined, in all the nations, including th populous East, is estimated at \$4,841,000,000. There are in the whole known world

There are in the whole known world about 1,320,000 human beings. Mor-gan controls enough to give each \$4. More than a million men are em-ployed by the companies Morgan con-trols. This means that 5,000,000 men. omen and children are dependent on m for a living—or rather that 5,000, 000 persons contribute to his comfort.

—if you receive this paper without having subscribed for it, read the edi-torial headed "To New Beaders" on the second page.

#### **MURDEROUS** NO JEALOUSY OR DIVISION.

Soft and Hard Coal Miners Have No Quarrel.

Secede Rather Than Strike Unworthy of Credence-Question of Interstate Agreement-Reports of Weakening Also Unfounded.

(Special Correspondence to The Worker.) SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 29.-1 ob-serve that the New York dallies, in discussing the probabilities of a strike in the bituminous fields to help the an-thracite miners are making such statements as the following: "Another feature that must be

"Another reading that must be weighed is the latent jealousy that has existed between the soft and the hard coal men in the organization. With the men of the competitive field favoring secession rather than a strike. there is little danger of the great inter-ests, like the United States Steel Corporation and the Western railroad suffering."

suffering."

These predictions of a secession of the soft-coal men from the United Mine Workers in case of a general strike being ordered are based rather upon a desire for division among the miners than upon any known facts. As between secession and a strike, there need be no fear but that the softcoal miners will choose the latter.

The miners throughout the country will abide by the decision of the national convention. Perhaps no other eraft contains workmen so loyal to each other as the miners, and I think it will be shown that when the convention meets the sentiment reflected there through the delegates will be in

favor of radical action.

The "latent jealousy" said to exist between the soft and hard-coal men is greatly exaggerated. If jealousy did exist to any extent, it was mostly on the part of the soft-coal miners and then mainly because of the fear that the anthracite men were trying to steal their (or rather the capitalists') market, and this fear has no longer reason for existence. At any rate, it will be found that jealousy will cut

Interstate Agreement.

The question will resolve itself into one concerning the violation of the interstate agreemat existing between the bituminous miners and operators— whether the occasion makes it expedi-ent or judicious that be broken. In whatever way that question be set-tled, the miners will stand together. and the operators that expect differently will be as sadly disappointed as they were when the anthracite miners quit so unanimously eight weeks ago. In view of the fact that the miners National Executive Board has th power to call a genral strike, if neces-sary, it will be seen that President Mitchell and his colleagues, in leaving the matter to a national convention have guarded against dissatisfaction or division by placing the matter in the hands of men fresh from the rank and file. And, inasmuch, as the im pression prevails that Mitchell considers national suspension necessary, there can be liftle doubt that the rank

and file will act accordingly.

Taking into account also the state of feeling prevailing regarding the an thracite strike. I think a general strike is almost certain. And the neare draws the convention, the greater doc

that certainty become.

My attention has been called also to dispatches such as the following, alleging dissension within the union:

#### False Reports of Weakening.

"SCRANTON, Pa., June 20.-Considerable dissatisfaction exists in the ranks of the striking coal miners of this section. Some of the men who roted against a strike are using their influence to persuade all conservative miners to leave the ranks of the union Not Alexander, in all his glory; not | and make application to the coal companies for reinstatement. It has been known for some time that all was not serene in the local unions, and after a number of secret meetings a large number of striking miners have decid ed, in the event of the strike continu-ing for several months, to make a break and secure their old places

"A very small percentage of fire bosses, driver bosses, and watchmer have responded to the call of the United Mine Workers to cease work ing, and a number of those who did

As a matter of fact, there is no reason to believe that the strikers in the Scrauton district are any more dissat isfied and "ready to revolt against the union" than those of any other district union" than those of any other district; and so far I have not encountered anything of the kind in any locality. In fact, there should be less reason to expect it, for it was that portion of the upper district that demanded the strike in the first place.

These reports have been circulated should every district in turn and they about every district in turn and they

about every district in turn and they should be given little credence. They are disseminated for a purpose, and are without foundation in fact. The remarkable feature about the strike is the unanimity existing among the strikers. This, along with their quiet demeanor, has chagrined their oppon-

demeanor, has chagrined their oppon-ents mightily.

There will be time to believe the There will be time to believe the strikers are weakening when a break is made. At the present writing, judging from personal observation and reports received from different quar-ters, it will be some time before that happens. The general expectation on all sides is that as the situation stands now the strike could last for some months to come. W. M.

Under Socialism when there is a surplus of coal the miners would go on a vacation instead of going on a strike.—Chicago Socialist.

# WORK BEGUN.

Striker Shot in Cold Blood from Stockade.

Indignation Prevails in Wilkes Barre, but Miners' Union Officials Prevent Disorder.

> (Special Correspondence to The Worker.) POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 1 .- By long-Winezia Luigi, at the William A. mine at Duryea this morning is regarded there as a cold-blooded murder. The highway when the shot that killed him came from behind the high stock ade that surrounds the mine. "His skull was completely blown to pieces.
>
> The murder has aroused much feelng in the vicinity, but miners' officials

age have been on hand all day and spe-ceeded in preserving order. Reports of men weakening generally are untrue and sent out to misrepre sent the situation. Beavy rains have caused great damage to mine property. I learn from Hazleton that the situaion is unchanged there and no me have accepted Pardée Company's offer

Fallon, Reese, Llewellyn, and Rascav-

#### THE NEWS FALSIFIED.

to return to work.

A Sample of the Perversion of Facts in Regard to Strikes Published by Capitalist Dailies.

Under such emphatic headlines as Susquehanna Strikers Give In Caretakers of Pennsylvania Mines Going Back to Work," the New York dailies published the following dispatch:

"WILKES BARRE, Pa., June 24. The Susquehanna Coal Company, which is controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, scored a partial victory to-day when it succeeded in getting several engineers, firemen, and pump-men to eturn to its collieries at Nanticoke. turn. The exact number who went to work is not known at this time, as the company officials will not discuss the matter. The men were distributed among the four or five collieries lo ated in and about the borough. Most se who went back were member of those who w

The Worker applied to Comrade J. facts in the case and received this re-

"WILKES BARRE, Pa., June 26 .-It is true that several engineers went back to work. However, this signifies nothing, as these fellows are what Collins calls 'natural born scabs.' They were the last to quit and ever sine did quit they were aching to get

back to work.
"If we consider the character of these men and the large inducements the companies have been offering, it is a wonder they didn't go back sooner. However, it is fortunate that they are only an insignificant number compared with all the steam men employed by the company. The firemen stand solid. and they together with the other engimen, etc., are now making concerted effort to get the scabs out

partly false (in that it included firemen and pump-runners among those who had deserted the strikers) and

ance of the break. Workingmen should be on their guard against such falsifications in the dailies, especially those of the large cities, most of which are partly own-ed or mortgaged or subsidized by the same capitalist clique that controls the Coal Trust, the Steel Trust, and the railroads. Some day we shall have a daily in New York owned by workingmen and then workingmen will be able to get true reports from day to day of the events of Labor's battl

#### LABOR OUESTION IN CHURCH

The New York "Times" publishes this special dispatch: "SCRANTON, Pa., June 29.—At the Olyphant Catholic Church this m a striker arose in the congregation, and declaring that a "scab" workman was present, asked all fair men to quit the services. The striker left the edifice and sixty union men follow

call class-consciousness. Call it what you like, it is "the real thing." It is this spirit that will carry the labor

#### MORE EVICTION NOTICES SERVED

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 27.-The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has served notices upon forty tenants of the company at Lorustdale to guit the premises occupi by them within ten days.

#### MAILLY IN STRIKE FIELD. From Hazleton, Comrade Mailly

went to Mahoney City, where he ad dressed a meeting of Miners' Local 866.
Preparations were being made here to give Comrade Geiger a large andience on Monday. Mailly stopped over at Shenandonh and Mt. Carmel and got snenandoan and Mt. Carmel and got the Socialists in each place woke up. In Mt. Carmel much interest in Socialism had been aroused through Geiger's speech, listened to by over 2,000 people the day before. At each of these places Comrade Collins should get a cordial reception and hold good meetings. On Monday last Mailly addressed a most day last Mailly addressed a meet-

#### SOME CAPITALIST TEXTS WITH A SOCIALIST MORAL,

The following is an extract from the London "Morning Lender" of June 12: "If anybody wishes to observe the

spirit of Toryism pure and undefiled he cannot do better than study the Rules and regulations for letting and managing land, belonging to the Right Henorable the Earl of Normanton, in allotments to the agricultural laborers belonging to and in the parish of Crowland.' Let us give, from the 'Midland Mail.' a few typical examples of this private penal code:

'No occupier shall work on his own land after six o'clock in the morning, or before six o'clock in the even-ing, without the written consent of his ster when in employment, nor when out of employment if he has refused or neglected to obtain work, or began to work and then left it."

"(11) 'Each occupier shall, with his family, attend some place of worship, once at least, every Sunday, and shall enferce the attendance at Sunday school of all his children of a proper

nge. "(19) 'Occupiers keeping their families regularly at home when capable of servitude ineligible."

Along with this we may quote the words of a canon of the English Established Church, speaking on the new Education Act, which places the public schools of England practically under the control of the Established Church and the Catholic clergy. This eminent

churchman says:
"The safety of the state could best secured by giving the lower classes that instruction which renders them patient, humble and moral and relieves the hardship of their present le by the prospect of a bright eternity." To these significant bits of news and opinion from our English consins we

add a few from this side of the water. The following words were uttered in private conversation last week by a young capitalist living in New York: "This miners' strike is nothing but : we ought to have government owner ship of all the mines. As it is at preent the government can't interfere, but if all the miners were government employees and they became dissatisfied with their wages, the government could clear them out of the mines in double quick order with the help of the

militia. The New York "Commercial Advertiser." discussing the coal strike, says:

"There can be no further room for doubt that the coal operators are fight-ing the battle that the steel mill owners fenght last summer, to determine whether they shall have the right to, control their own business or whether they must turn over this control for

ing of the striking engineers, firemen and pumpmen in Shamokin. He left for Pottsville that evening. He will go through the Panther Creek Valley and visit Mauch Chunk, going thence to Scranton and Carbondale, where he vill probably close his trip in the an-

#### ORGANIZER COLLINS' WORK.

thracite region.

Comrade Roth of Wilkes Barre writes under date of June 29 that Ornmense meetings of miners and other workingmen in the Wyoming Valley throughout the preceding week. At Pittston, Wilkes Barre, Sugar Notch. Nanticoke, Luzerne, Edwardsdale, Nanticoke, Luzerne, Edwardsdale, Maitby, Plains, and Duryea large au-diences listened to and applauded his exposition of Socialism. On Sunday a meeting was arranged to be held on the river front at Wilkes Barre, the same place where Spargo spoke last month, but at the last moment the Mayor sent the police to prevent it. Comrade Collins and those who had gathered to hear him crossed the river. getting outside the city limits, and there a most successful meeting was held, the Mayor's interference only adding to the interest. On Monda Comrade Collins spoke at Ashley and the rest of the week in that vicinity.

#### WILL THEY DO IT? NIT.

Will the twenty-four non-union members of the Civic Federation demand union-made goods, smoke union citars, or use label goods bearing organized of fair conditions?

Will they exhibit a friendliness to ward organized labor by patronizing union barbers, calling for union clerks and getting hauling done by teamsters without submitting it first to arbitration?

Will anyone of the noble twenty-four non-union civics recognize organized labor and will their clothing be made y the Garment Workers?
Will they demand the bakers' label

on their bread, is the hatters' label in their hats, and the shoe workers' label in their shoes, when they purchase these articles of every day use? Of course they chew and smoke these friends of organized labor, bu do they ask for and insist on the cigar

makers' blue label? When they gathe together to discuss the momentou questions of labor strikes and the mes sympathizers of organized labor insis on the organized workers in hotel of taurant waiting on them? Well

They are said to be anxious to settle the miners' troubles. It is not a matter of record that they, and their big-hearted friends of Labor, demand coal mined by these same miners? Ask John Mitchell, he ought know whether these generous phila. hropists consistently carry out the things they preach to others.-Union Picket, Day \_ ars !

to think of arbitration or compromise, and whoever works to accomplish this mode of settlement simply encourages

the miners' resistance and prolongs the struggle." The New York "Times," "Post," and other capitalist papers are now vigorously urging the "operators" to begin work with scabs, and to call on the Governor of Pennsylvania for "protection." What that word "protection"

Lattimer and from the example set at Duryea last Tuesday. Itead these things and think about them.

means we know from the memory of

Remember how the American capitalists flocked over to England to fraternize with the Right Honorable the Earl of Normanton and his lik at the expected coronation of King Edward. Remember how the American capitalists, statesmen, politicians, editors, and preachers overflowed with sympathy when the King got sick. They haven't wept very many tears over that strik-

er who was murdered by their police. In the face of all these things, can you doubt that capitalist class rule is essentially the same, the world over? Can you doubt that the capitalists are living by your toil and suffering? Can you doubt that the capitalists of every country are the enemies of the workers of every country? Can you doubt, that it is your interest and duty, for your own sake and for the sake of your wives and children, for the sake of liberty and manhood, to unite and fight this international capitalist class?

an editorial of the Philadelphia "Record" this time: "When Labor shall learn to make Its strike at the polls it will have every-thing its own way. In this country the sovereignty rests in the hands of

And how shall you fight them? We

answer with one more quotation-from

the voter." The owners of the "Record" probably do not expect you to take that seriously. If you are wise you will take it seriously. At the polls, and there only, each of you, if he acts with and for his class, is as powerful as Mr.

Morgan himself. Read the platform of the Socialist Party-called in New York the Social Democratic Party-in this paper, Hear Socialist speakers. Make minds now that on November 4 you will vôte for Socialism.

#### COATES JOINS PARTY.

ieutenant - Governor of Colorado Breaks Old-Party Ties and Becomes a Member of Socialist Party in Denver.

Lientenant-Governor Coates of Colorado has authorized the foll statement published in the "Rocky Mountain News" of Denver, in regard to his affiliation with the Socialist

"In answer to a general inquiry he said: 'Yes, I sent in my application about a week ago, and on Sunday night was made an active member of night was made an active member of that party. I shall be found fighting for those principles. I admit that I have been advised against it and have heard much talk about political errors, but I mean to take the stand and to stick to it. I am more anxious than anything else to do some good in this world, and believe in a man following his convictions, first of all. I have believed in Socioliem for wear that the standard of the lieved in Socialism for years, as the only means of elevating the working classes to a place of independence and to that position they should rightfully occupy. Having taken this stand long ago, I shall not turn back from it now, and do not want to. I would far rather retain my convictions than to hold any office."

to hold any office."

He is further reported in the Denver "Times," the day after his joining the Socialist Party, as saying he would not be a candidate for any office on

any ticket this year. David C. Coates was elected Lieutenant-Governor in the fall of 1900 as a Populist candidate on the fusion tick-et. He is a printer by trade and a of the International Typ grapical Union.

## MONUMENT TO MURDERED STRIKER.

DENVER, Colo., June 27.—Lieuten-ant-Governor David C. Coates and John M. O'Neil, editor of the "Miners' Magazine," will deliver addresses at Telluride, July 3, the occasion being the dedication of a monument erected to John Barthell by Miners' Union No. 63 of that place. John Barthell was a member of the union and was above and member of the union and was shot and killed July 3, 1901, during the Smug-gler-Union mine trouble while trying to settle the strike amicably. The onument has just been completed.

#### THE MINERS' WAGES.

The New York "Times," summing up the first six weeks of the Pennsylvania coal strike, estimates the loss to the mine workers in wages at \$7.770,000. This is the sum, which, according to the "Times," the men would have got in wages, had they worked. There over 150,000 men out. The wages man for six weeks amount, then, the munificent sum of \$51.80, or \$8.63 a week. And yet the "Times," with other capitalist papers, says these men were prosperous, and blames them for

BEAD THIS AND PASS IT ON.

#### The Worker. IN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM

This and several following issues o The Worker will go to a large number persons who have not subscribed for it. To all such we would say: Some friend of yours has asked us to send you a few sample copies of the paper You are requested to rend it and the pass it on to a neighbor or shopmate. If you like it, if you think it is work for for a good cause, you are invited to subscribe for it. The price is 50 eents a year or 25 cents for six month If you cannot spare a quarter now make a note of it and subscribe as soon as you can afford to.

The Worker, like most labor papers is not rich. It needs the support of all sympathizers. It is owned by a Pub lishing Association, composed of work ingmen. It is not published for profit but for the purpose of championing the cause of Labor and spreading a propriated as profit by the Association. whole income is spent in improv ing the paper and extending its circu

This being the state of affairs, v feel justified in calling upon every workingman whom this may reach to give us his aid: First, by subscribing for himself, if he has not already don so; second, by inducing his friends to anhaeribe

The Worker begins this week the publication of the state tickets of the Party in the various states and territories. This list will be filled out as nore nominations are made, and will State and Territorial Secretaries are requested to call our attention to any ons in the present list and to any additions to be made in the future Our space does not permit us to in clude in the standing list the congres sional district and local candidates; but state tickets, but we wish to make this list accurate and complete, as The Worker is largely used for distribution and it is desirable to advertise as wide ly as possible the names of the chief candidates of our party.

The old-party papers of the smalle cities and towns throughout the coun of the capitalist dailies of Buffale against Socialism-repeating of course all the falsehoods to which the B of Buffalo has given his sanction, that Socialism and Anarchism are practically the same, that Socialists want

to destroy religion and the family, that the Social Democratic Party advocates riot and assassination, and the like. Our comrades in the various cities and towns can do much to combat this empaign of organized lying in two ways: First, by circulating The Worker and the leaflet "To the Catho lic Workingmen of New York," Issued by the State Committee, and by holding public meetings as often as the State Committee can supply them with calm, letters for publication in their local paners, stating the true position of the party; it is comparatively easy in the press of the smaller cities and the rural districts and it will reach many people who cannot be reached otherwise.

#### AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Existing conditions and the proba bilities of the pear future justify us in calling especial attention to the appeal which we here present and in urging a hearty response to it:

"FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. "Comrades:-Every Socialist through ont the world will realize that at pres-ent the battlefield of the class war is in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania. One hundred and forty-sev en thousand mine workers are strike, with no truce in sight. fight is to be a fight to a finish. object of the capitalists is to reduce them to absolute wage-stavery by de-stroying their organization. They are taking advantage of the workers by using the law, issuing injunctions, en forcing anti-boycott laws, and every other means of legal coercion. The men are beginning to realize that in order to win they must gain control of the government, which is now controlled by the enemy. They are resolving to use the ballot, their strongest

weapon.
"The Socialists of Luzerne County. the heart of the strike field, realize the importance of the situation. Now is our opportunity. If we may judge by the looks of things there is a chance to elect some Socialists to office from Lu-zerne County this year. The strike is never gave the matter a thought be-fore. Our spenkers are listened to and cheered by eager multitudes. The strikers are hungry for our literature. Organization is going on fast. We have a full ticket in the field, congressional, legislative, and county, which will command the respect of all working-men, each candidate being a hard worker in the labor movement and well qualified to perform the duties of the office for which he is nominated. "The local comrades are hard at work, but financially we are crippled. Our success will depend upon the help we receive from comrades outside the strike field. Money, literature, and

"Send contributions to either of the following:
"The Worker, 184 William, street,

speakers will be gladly received.

New York City; "National Secretary Leon Green-baum, 427 Emille Building, St. Louis. Mo.: "J. Edelman, Treasurer of Pennsyl

van la State Committee, 807 W. Cambria street. Philadelphia; or "Fred Schade, Sr., Treasurer Luzerne County Committee, 487 South Grant street, Wilkes Barre, Pa."

Convrades, a very little money fro each local in the land may mean the making of thousands of Socialists this year. Be it much or little that you

And in responding to this call, do not fail to take note of the communica tion from the National Secretary, pub-

ished in the "Official" column This is no time to relax our efforts. There is work to be done. It is for you, comrades, to see that is is per-

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin las week decided that the state law which prohibits an employer from discharging an employee because he belongs to a labor organization is contrary to the employer's constitutional right, and is,

therefore, void. the Illinois State Circuit Court held that the Illinois Anti-Trust Law of 1801 is unconstitutional and void in all

All of which goes to show that we must have judges elected on a plat form that pledges them to maintain laws for the especial benefit of the working class-the platform of the So cialist Party.

"Shipping Trust Plans-Sweepin Changes and Economies Coming Soon." Such are the headlines. Do you suppose those "economies" will hi Mr. Morgan's pockets? No, they will hit the pockets of workingmen and fill Mr Morgan's fuller vet. If the nation owned the trusts, every economy for the workers.

The Cleveland "Citizen" reports the Denver he was constantly "shadowed" by Pinkerton detectives in the pay of the employers. However, Debs has many another man who have done vat nable service in the labor movement Detectives constitute a sort of guard of honor in such cases.

Our attention has just been called April number of the "Railroad Train men's Journal," entitled "Revolutio or Evolution-Which?" which profes the principles of the Socialist Party. The statement of facts in regard to the party history of the last three years is so grossly incorrect that it is eviden

we should attiribute the writer's other listakes to ignorance rather than to malice. Some of our comrades in the Brotherbood should take it upon themselves to set the matter in a true light through the pages of their "Journal," or, if this privilege is denied them, ould undertake a thorough distribu tion of The Worker and Hanford's "Rallroading in the United States" among their brothers of the craft.

brief Socialist platform, "Make the workingman's pay equal to his product." and adds: "We need a concise epigrammatic statement of the Socialist contention; I propose this and ask for improvements on the suggestion." The phrase is a good one as stating. from one point of view, the aim of our party. But if the comrade means that we should drop our party platform and adopt this or any other simple phrase in its pince, we should consider that ent mistake. It was suggested, last year, that Comrade Wilshire's phrase, "Let the nation own the trusts," would be a sufficient platform; but the National Convention did not approve of the suggestion. A party platform must state the reasons for the party's existence—the conditions which it proposes to change; it must state the purpose of the party-its ideal; and it must state the means by which the party proposes to reach this ideal. All this our present party platform does. Doubtless it is far from perfect; but, on the whole, it is an exellently written statement.

It is reported that someone threw dynamite into a coal mine at Duryes the other day, "The Coal and Iron Police," say the dispatches, "were un able to find the persons who threw th dynamite," Perhaps they were not anxious to find them, for fear of finding themselves. Such things have hap-

The Philadelphia "North American." ergan of Holy John Wanamaker, an nonness with all due gravity that the spread of Socialistic doctrines among the workingmen of York, Pa., is re ponsible for the organization of a band of boy thieves in that neighborneed who are said to be expropriating sundry grocers and cigar dealers and confiscating eggs, melons, and bake shop delicacies in a most revolutionary manner. If Holy John keeps on he will find that in fact the spread of So cialistic doctrines is at the root of the brutality now being practised on the Filipinos, of the frauds committed by the Steel Trust magnates, of the mur derous propensities of the Coal and Iron Police, and even of his own sand

#### BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST.

By Anne Threep

He seats him at his table Mine hearty host and free, With all about him right and left Galllant and fair to see.

Softly the wit and laughter Falls on the perfumed air In the midst of the lights and the gleaming wine—
But somewhat else is there.

Mine host il fts up his sparkling glass But his laughter hollow falls

For at either hand a gruesome throng Creeps out about the walls. Around and 'round they come and

stand Wan forms with sunken eyes Palsied and shaking in hitter rags Through the rosy lights' disgr

An unfelt wind their carments blow Famishing parents and children A pageant of despair.

These wasted apparitions-These are the wraiths of those To pamper wealth's repose,

Who sweat through deadening hours Jovs? They are smothered from God'

Pushed from his garment's hem! Which quest could carve the table? Which cut this shining glass? Yet from the toilers in the street,

They shrink back as they pass. A writing on the wall That houses built on blood of liver Must haunted be and fall.

And though his laugh rings louder Right jovial is our host-soundless wall is in his heart, And by his side a ghost,

#### WORKINGMEN'S FREEDOM.

Wescrouch at the feet of our maste And whine for a crumb of their spotl; We grovel in humble submission, Begging leave of our tyrants to toll;

Begging leave to earn back a pittar Of the profit our labor has won— And this is the freedom we boast of, Handed down from father to son! The freedom to strive with our follow

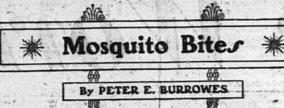
For a chance to work early and late To pinch and starve our poor bodies And broaden the rich man's estate

This, then, is the freedom we boast of And deem it so sacred a thing That for it we'll shoot down our broth-

Why, we know not the meaning of

at each must have all he p

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.



Should I ever be called upon by the ancient governments of Europe, or their admiring pupils at the head of our own republic, to write a treatise on "The Beauties of Monarchy," I would have much to say—and no thanks to me, for is not monarchy a enutiful thing!

ing of the day when men shall be united together by a community of in-terest, what can be more idealistically charming than the community of in-terest felt by the whole British Empire in one vermiform appendix?
what other human device could get that vast multitude of mutual de courers to interest themselves in one appendix than by putting it inside of a person who is totally outside of trade, and then by putting a crown

It has been King Edward's part late most secretive and melancholy Ma jesty. That he played it modestly and hore it well has won for him a peerless reputation as "The Goming King." a reputation which would have been olled by the behavior of a king. For the kings of England were all good men, except those who touched church property and made enemics of the re-lentiess churchmen who write history. all, a very fair sort of an Edward, as Edwards go. But to play the two parts of naughty prince and good king well is too much for one man.

That great era of middle-ch hyperisy which spread its smug p'ati-tudinarianism over the English world, made a shield for its monarchy out of the harmlessness and womanh the late monarch. But the next occupant of the throne will find the "fierce light" once more beating upon that ancient seat. The natural strife between democracy and monarchy, post-poned by gallantry, is surely coming between England and its coming king.

In all the regrets expressed concern ing the postponement of the corona-tion, nothing has been so much in evidence as the tears shed over what the dence as the tears should be always seem to count as lost everything they meant to swallow but didn't get at.) But amidst the general lamentation over the victims that have escaped and money spent in useless preparation I hear no regrets for wasted labor. Even the workingmen reason about it with the middle-class mind and are nowhere complaining of the useless labor they have been set to do. Labor has as yet cultivated no sense of its own sacred-ness. What, were we not paid for it?

Money was put in circulation, and what more do you want? say these yahoos. It seems a long way off from oism which says, "Sufficien self-respect which must develop in the worklof Labor before Socialism comes: and which without reference to per sonal compensation, will distinguish virtuous and vicious labor.

The Republican state convention of Vermont has just gathered into its butteries all the moral cream produced by many years of temperance skiming As she has done everywhen lse, Mrs. Prohibition, throughe whole line of costumes kept. In Ver-mont, a boarding house for politicians, conducted on temperance principles, but gave latch keys to her drunken friends of the Republican party, who never fail to "get in" after a vigorous campaign against the liquor men. Ver-ment has swallowed its whale after long straining over its Jonah.

miners affords, in his recently issued reply to the "operators," an able, prac-tical refutation of President Roosevelt's claim made before Harvard, that a university course enables its recipi-ents to do better service than other nen can do without it. The combi powers of the railroad pres ents have produced an auti-strik t.e bottom. For whom does the col-lege education emble a man to do bet-ter service, Mr. President? If you mean the property despots, you're all

How much attention has been con centrated upon the practice of our re-ligious orphanages here in New York sending helpless children trustfully committed to them, out to a life of brutal bondage among half-caste In-dians? Whether they call themselves Sisters of Mercy or Misery who do this thing matters little; the unoffending lives of moneyless childhood should posal. These orphans may be given away as a sort of Catholic grip on the Indians; but the inhuman grip on the children may be too high a price to

lee in New York, now our belove President, was the autor, users a still with us a vagrancy squad of pe-licemen, whose business it is to rid the city of beggårs. Whenever a beggar is caught red-handed, "help is provided for him, IF POSSEBLE"—the capitals are official. As it is, of escues, not posof iti After this specimen of social to nomnee and stupidity how much Bed-dy had to learn before he was really fit to be President!

Just think of what a me such offers must pass out from a mem-ber of that squad after a year's faith-

ful discharge of duty! In the event of the beggars not choosing an houest business (you see beggars are choosers sometimes) they are requested to leave the city; and then New York's

Pelice Commissioner was satisfied. But whither are they weading? New York is not all the United States. What can the Commissioner enhanced do with and his friend Cleveland are right and left centers, get out of the way of na-

When the New York Electric Light Company dickered our recent municipal agitation for cheap gas altogether with the menaced gas shares, the bril-liant Bourke Cockran had to get an unknown lawyer to take his side against one of these big companies, "because," says the foxy orator, "we could never get any old or prominent firm to take the case, for the reason that any lawyer opposing such a great corporation would run up against difficulties with banks and corporations down town and socially as well." Let and successful lawyer; and let us won-der at how many of that sort have become senators—yea presidents. It is an age of miracles.

Certainly the art of mutual admiration (in public) by which aristocrats, in all ages, have kept the shrines of hero worship open to the gaze of the hordes of benighted mediocrity beneath them, is not likely to become one of the lost arts during the time of the present Republican administration; not viile the English language has an adjective or the President of the United States can find a Joss among his political pals. Read his speech at Harvard and let us call the Pope over for

Although one of the first tricks and airs" that a professional writer of editorials in the great New York dail-les has to learn and put on is the phrase and manner of impartiality in liscussing public matters having their wholly unable, even to seem fair, when liseussing questions that have only Labor on one side of them. If our workmen were really keen and intelli-gent the editorials of high-class papers could drive them into revolt against the mental debauchery so shamefully and impotently present in every para-graph turned out by these poisoned scholars. Hardly a wnolesome sen tence worthy of American democracy has appeared editorially in the grea-conservative and scholarly papers of New York since the coal strike began.

For the sinister purpose of buttres ing up the immobility of the stupified life, all the aristocracies and governments of our time are re-nursing old superstitions, or new forms of them among the people. No shrine cure or hely-bone story is too thin for our pubsuperstition among the wealthy classes themselves. They are handing their souls over to the black arts to torment them. It is clear from recent dis-closures that from royalty to plutoe. racy the money masters of the world are bewitched by palmists and all

The Anarchist game is being played by the "old fimers" of Paterson, N. J., for all it is worth. Any man that ever kept school and knows the restless en ergy with which a bad boy of the deergy with which a had boy of the de-generate, cunning, active type diverts attention from "the present subject" to any kind of irrelevency that may archy yap. With something of a faculst like genius, if it were not so otherwise, they turn the public attention from Paterson's old, old skeleter in the closet by that "Hi! Hi! Mad dog! There goes an Anarchist!" From Paterson's genteel Republican-Demo-Paterson's genteel Republican-Demo-eratic breadcloth criminality of labor oppression, whatsoever else you gaze on, keep your eyes away.

Now what is this strike about, May or Hincheliffe? If you have a band of capitalists in your city of Patersor who cannot conduct their business without exposing to public view so many examples of inefficiency, public disorder, and moral irregularity, don't you think they should be put in the conveyance with the Anarchist who supply you with fighting phrases and a maternal aprox under which to play your haby trick? Why don't you off fre-crackers over a few con-ble or non-existent Amerchists?

"May the Lord deliver us from all onaire. Here is a bouquet from the atest bunch handed out by that slimy prig, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the pious ninnles who imbibe his disgustng drivel at Sunday-school:

"The man who is poor, with only just enough money for the necessities of life, may use his life for the good

He may use his life for the good of He may use his life for the good of others! He's got to. It was by using the lives of such people in return for bare necessities that the Rockefeller millions were made possible. This specimen of cant is merely a variation of the old assertion that the capitalist is a beneficiar and philanthropist through ag employment," as by so doing sists the "poor man" to sehiove a success" after the manner despriked by young Rockefeller. A is spent piling up wealth for others certainly a good thing from the po-of view of the "others."—Labor I view, Williamsport, Pa.

#### MR. WRIGHT IS WRONG.

inited States Labor Com Lays Himself Open to Criticism in Many Ways.

The devil-fish of capitalism has least eight powerful arms. They are: The legislative, executive, and judicial departments of government, the lobby, the military, the press, the schools, and the church. The three great departments of government make, interpret, and execute laws in its interest. It keeps the lebby on guard to watch the three just mentioned. The militar is its bludgeon: The press sprends fa and wide its sophistries. The school-inoculate the minds of our children with its age-worn fallacies. And the church rolls its blood-shot eyes up ward and tells us that God ordained it The last three arms are purely educational. They are insidious purveyor

the press is far the strongest.

The "Youth's Companion," in its is me of June 5, stepped dutifully up to he fighting line and fired a heavy charge in the direction of "the enemy." Its issue of that date contained an ar-ticle by Carroll D. Wright under the caption. "The Young Man's Oppor

of falsehood. While equally willing

Mr. Wright denies strenuously that the opportunities for young men are being restricted and that there is an nnemployed problem growing out of the present industrial system. He says: "I believe the reverse is the truth and that at the present time a properly equipped young man has a much bet ter chance to secure an independent and lucrative position than at any previous time in our history." He says the "top" in industry has been greatly enlarged and that consequently there is always "room" there for young men who are "properly equipped." He inintery, in which there are now 600,000 Jerrons employed in this country, as a case where "the top" has been enlarg-ed. He admits, by implication, at len-t, that the chances for young men to succeed by themselves initiating business enterprises have greatly diminished, but that their opportunities to secure high salaried positions in the great businesses already established as experts and specialists have multiplied. Mr. Wright's idea of "the top" is high-salaried position in a trust busi ress as expert chemist, superintendent or something of that sort,

As to naemployment Mr. Wright says: "But it is not a fact that there s an unempleyed class growing out of the present state of affairs, for statis the prove two things; first, that the proportion of the whole people in the country engaged in remunerative employments is constantly increasing and, second, that the margin of in crease is among persons of higher skill and not among those who are at the bottom of the industrial ladder.

Everybody knows that the number of skilled employments has greatly in erensed, but to prove that unemploy ment is not a chronic disease of the capitalist system Mr. Wright would have to juggle desperately with his fig ures. It is significant that he doe not cite any of the statistics he men tions to prove his contention. Of course, if he compared a period of great activity like the present with on no account of irregularity of employ ment or the wages received he migh make a showing. But to prove tha new avenues of employment fully com pensate in the long run for the labor "saved" by new inventions would tax the skill of even such an expert de-fender of capitalism as our "labor"

ommissioner.
I would emphasize two points here First, Mr. Wright seems to assum that the present stage of industrial de velopment and the commercial supren ncy of the United States, which he htuses over, is a permanency. He seems to think that the present sys-tem, like a petrified forest, is to last forever. He apparently makes the same mistake the old political economsts made, viz., he takes no account o the great law of development—of growth. He admits that there have been great changes, but he implie Lat there are to be no more changes He admits that the firm of a half cet tury ago has become the great corporation of to-day; but he assumes here case of arrested development, and that something is to call a halt to progress. Mr. Wright graciously admits there as been a past, but be cannot see any future. Time was when the home market afforded ample field for the re market is now the field for the rein restment of piled up profits. But with improved mechanical appliances con-stantly aiding the hand of labor, with production constantly outrunning con sumption, how long will this new field last? Let Mr. Wright answer if he can. He gave no hint of it in his ar-

about "The Young Man's Opportun-ity," what young man does he mean? 'the young man of the working class? Hardly. He means the young man o the capitalist class and of the great

He says the young men who are to "reach the top" must be "well equipped," that "the standard has been raised," etc. He emphasizes technical education and even recommend

If the reader will examine the bulle th lately issued by the Census Bureau detailing information relating to the 188 "industrial combinations" named he will find that these trusts employ ed during the census year 1,470 salar led officers, and paid them an averag an average of 342,464 men wage work ers and naid them an average of \$1.7 per day. That they employed 45.461 women tollers on an average of 83 cents per day and 11.267 children at

Now the problem for the young ma of the working class is to elimb from day, or more. He will find it a heart-brenking climb, even with the help of his mother at 83 cents per day, and of the small children at 57 cents per day euch. For, on Mr. Wright's advice, he must first go through a college course then through some technical school

and then begin at the bottom of the business and learn the machinery and all the details. This is certainly an bulletin mentioned gives in round number \$1,600,000,000 as the value of the output of the 183 trusts. About \$200,-600,000 were paid in wages to the workers. Thus the creators of wealth fare paid one eighth of their product. Does Mr. Wright expect the working class boy to climb the ladder with this

load on his back? Again, the Commissioner says: 'Granting the foregoing statements (as to better equipment) to be true, it may be said at once that there must be crowding out of men not equipped to meet modern conditions. This is partially true, especially as regards men free, the considering and which in all probability new years old. The constant demand is for young men. The question has to what shall become of the old men is a problem which great corporations, like railroads and others, are considering, and which in all probability they will meet successfully." ability they will meet successfully

note that the old men are neces Now note that the old men are neces-sarily to be "crowded out;" and, sec-owd, that their fate is in the hands of the great corporations who "are con-sidering what to do with them." God help them!

But there is still another class for which Mr. Wright holds out no hope. Again I quote: "The young men who are not equipped stand in a different relation to the whole matter. I know of no sadder spectacle than that of a young man of fair abilities and keen ambition to succeed in life who has not the knowledge or the natural attainments equal to his ambition. This class must be content with what is left

for they are, in a way, left-over men. Left-over men! God help the "leftover men" and the "old men" and the infortunate" and the "unsuccessful

and the "faitures." All hall: the "successful!"-those who were strong enough to bent their fel-lows down in the mad struggle and who finally with panting breath and blody garments reached "the top. For them the plandits and the wild as claid! And they call this civilization

W. A. COREY. Los Angeles, Cal.

### Current Literature

this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

AMERICAN COMMUNTIES. By William Affred Hinds. Revised edition. Chicags. Charles H. Kerr & Co. 192. Cloth, 433 pages. Price, 81.

pages. Price, 81.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE RUSKIN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. By Issue Brosne. Chicago. Carries H. Kerr & Ca. 1902. Cloth, 187 pages. Price, 50 cents. Nothing could more vividly impress cur years-a progress not, in general, fully realized by those working from day to day in the movement—than our own feelings in taking up these recent-ly issued books. Even three years ago we were kept busy explaining that "communities" and "co-operative colon-les" had little or nothing in common with the Socialist movement. To-day, Socialism is becoming so well under stood and the colony idea has so com-pletely fallen into the background that we are rather surprised at the publica-

tion of these two books. on of these two books.
"American Communities" was first
ublished in 1878. In its earlier form it was much inferior to the two other similar works-Noyes' "History of American Socialisms" and Nordhoff's States." The present revised edition, however, is practically a new work. and is so nearly complete, within the limit of its place, that it will hardly be worth the while of any other investigator to enter the field.

"Within the limits of its plan," we say: for Mr. Hinds has not attempted either a synthetic history of the com-munistic and co-operative movements in themselves or a critical treatment of their relations to Socialism and to in-dustrial development. He has merely collected the material for such history and criticism; but this-although the presentation and arrangement of the material is not as good as we might wish-he has done about as fully as it is worth doing.

ommunistic movement has been, it ens a not uninteresting or unimportise of the social history of the last century. To students of that h tory Hinds' "American Communities will be welcome. That we can now speak of it thus, simply as a contribu-tion to history, without being drawn late discussion and polemic, is a mos pleasing consideration. "Fuit Ilium." The interest of Professor Broome's

is a document, one of the "exhibits" in the indictment the communist-coor distinguish the two) has passed against litself—or, perhaps we shall better say, it is a part of the epitaph which that futile because essentially individualis-tic attempt at social regeneration has written for itself.

Professor Broome was one of the Ruskin colonists, active in the affairs of the colony, active in its factional disturbances. He does not write with the impartial calm of a historian, but with the animus of a partizan in the tried to restrain his indignation-what he feels to be his righteous indignation at the wanton misconduct of the opposite faction, to which, as he thinks was due the failure of Ruskin. It is not for us to judge between the fac ald not if we could. We can se

If there be any for whom colony schemes still have charms, we commend to them Professor Broome'
Last Days," as a sure satidote.

-It is disheartening to note that Senators are careless about arriving at the Capitol in time for the Chaplain's prayer. Some of then it.—Washington Star. Some of them distinctly need

#### Our > Esteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

The Coming Nation. The Coming Nation.

The New York "Herald" prints a picture—"The Real Sufferers"—in which a big burly miner is shown pushing the "operator, who in turn is pushing the dealer, who is showing the the consumer, who is braced against a gaunt looking wolf labeled "Starva-tion." Just in front of the wolf is a dren, supposed to represent the mineral family. The artist who drew this illustration pictured a lie. The editor who printed it knew it was a lie. Deep down in the heart of every person who looks at it lies the knowledge that it is a fie. That the woman and the chil-dren are real sufferers is true, but that the men who are fighting for the bare right to exist are the cause is not true. The real cause of it all is the profit system—the "divide up" system in which the capitalist does the dividing. The average wages of the miner is \$248 per year, out of which he must pay \$35 for rent, \$5 for oil, \$14 for powder and \$6 for the company's dec-tor. This leaves \$187 for food and clothes—50 cents a day. Does that look as though he was pushing the operator very hard? And remember these figures are official, they cannot be dis-puted. How about the president of the Lackawanna Railroad, who recently got an increase of \$10,000 in his sal-ary? Looks as though he might be doing a little of the pushing, doesn't lt? I have not the figures at hand, but it is safe to say that the mine owners make a clear profit of not less than \$500 on each man in its employ. The New York "Herald" has got the miner in its lying picture at the wrong end of the string, that's all. But it is no

New Castle Tribune.

Samuel Gompers says Congress has just passed a Chinese Exclusion bill that is not exclusive, but absolutely vicious, and dangerous to Labor and threatens civilization itself and he now talks as though we ought to begin to

secret what class the "Herald" repre-

vote as we strike.

We are glad, you are awakening, brother, but beg to say that during your leng political Rip Van Winkle sleep, Labor has sought and found a live and wide-wake affiliation into which you are welcome to come; but don't try to divide by starting a "labor party" and don't try to make La-bor believe that Capital is its brother, nor that it can get any relief from

those who would perpetuate in any de-gree, rent, interest, and profit. Congress will not pass an eight-hour law, because it is more profitable to the commercial interests (that it it is also more profitable to have little children in the factories than in the schools. Congress will not pass a Chinese exclusion act that will exclude because it is more profitable to our "brother," Capital, to have the Chinese

The Undercurrent, We have been requested to give our when the issue requested to give our views of the outcome of Anortican Labor Union's political program. We are awang that, the Socialist press is, with few exceptions, expressing itself variously in regard to the matter, but it seems that the question is not prop

erly up to us.

The movement cannot but result in an inestimable advantage to the cause of Scelalism. It is known to be in the hands of competent men. That the purpose is eventually to compet the adoption of a progressive political program by the unions of the country seems certain. Just what method will be employed to accomplish this end has not as yet been given out. There are many different methods of accomplishing it and the method of attack on the personnel of the American Federation of Labor seems to us to be the poorest of them all

Of one thing we are certain, and that is that the so-called leaders of the A. F. of L. are, with notable exception,

executive body in refusing to adopt poitteal action has been, to say the least, castly defensible. Now, since a rival organization has entered the field with a more progressive program, this de fence will be lacking, but judgment should be withheld until the elder or-ganization has had opportunity to take

its stand. The present law of the A. F. of L. does not forbid political action, but does, on the contrary, lay a splendid foundation for such action. That it will not become reactionary is to be hoped, and much will depend upon the attitude of the rival organization and the Socialist Party. We are members of the A. F. of L. and are not particu-

Labor News, Cheyenne, Wyo.

At no time in the history of the United States has there been such a social unrest as at the present moment. There are more strikes and more men cut than at any other period. If this is one of the signs of prosperity pl ing people are everywhere being forced to the conclusion that they neust capture the political powerstate, and they will make greeness along those lines this fall.

Springfield Lepublican.

This foreing of little children no more than ten, eleven, and twelve years old into the mills, stunting their growth in every way, is a terrible thing which appeals to every humanitarian instinct for correction. The Massachusetts capital that is making such labor productive of gain has a responsibility in the matter quite as great as that resting upon Alabama great as that resting upon Alabama capital, for it is the product of an older industrialism into which some progress has been made in forcing a

-The progress of democracy seems irresistible because it is the most uniform, the most ancient and the most permanent tendency which is to be found in history.—De Tocqueville.

#### PARTY NOTES.

National Secretary Greenbaum sued a circular calling attention Issued a circular calling attention to the brewers' strike at Boston and at Cincinnati and calling upon comrades in the vicinity of those cities to do all in their power to assist the "United Brewery Workers in bringing the boss-es to time.—Another circular calls at-tention to the fact that before this mouth has passed the coal miners' strike will probably have extended to the bituminous fields and pointing out the duty of the Socialists to take ac-tive measures in co-operating with the

The party in California has, by gen rise jarry in California has, by general, vote, elected N. A. Richardson as National Committeeman.—Santa Barbara has a thriving Women's Sacialist Club.—Tulare County, Cal., has a full Socialist ticket in the field, nominated socialist uccer in the lead, nominated last week.—Comrade Helppingstine just in the latter half of June speaking at San Jose, Watsonville, Santa Crus, Pasé Robies, San Luis Obiapo, Santa Maria, Jompoe, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Oxnard, and Los Augeles.

Secinlism has struck Arizona. J. Stitt Wilson has been invited there to address a series of meetings.

"The Alliance of the Rockies" is an Colorado weekly supporting the Socialist Party.

Comrade Mills will speak in Colorade

Kansas Socialists celebrate the Fourth by holding a state convention.

Chicago comrades have a dramatic company which is giving successful en-tertainments for the benefit of the cam-paign. "Out on the Streets" and "Un-der the Lash" are two original Socialist plays which they have put on the

The Socialists of Covington, Ky., will The Socialists of C vington, Ky, will hold a picuic for the benefit of the Con-gressional campaign fund on July 27 at Diamond Star Grove, formerly call-ed Rushelman Grove. Rosedale cars

Local Tuledo. O. will hold county and congressional convention on Tues-day. July 8, at Harmonia Hall. All members are firged to be present.—At the regular meeting of June 24, an able paper on "Scientific and Sentimental Socialism" was rend by Comrade Thos. A Bragg - The following resolution was unmilinously adopted: "Resolved, That Local Toledo places itself on record condemning the Right Reverend James Esward Quigley, Bishop of Buffalo, for attempting to array the Cath-olic Church against Socialism and conresponse to appeal of National Secre tary Greenbaum, a motion was carried contribute \$5 towards carrying on educational work in the authracite

Ohio, held a convention at Lexington on June 15. Dr. H. H. Smith of Lexras nominated for Probate E First of Lucas, for Clerk of Court; Wm. Kyner of Lexington for County Commissioner; and H. C. Frickman of Mansfield, for Infirmary Storch, both of Mansfield, are Chairman and Secretary of the County Com mittee. The convention sent its greet-ing to Comrades Carey and MacCartthe Socialist members of the archusetts Legislature, in the fol-"We take pride in your we are in hearty co-operation with all Socialist work. We hope that the time is not far disfaut when other comrades will be with you in your bravely fought legislative battles."

Socialists of New Castle, Pa., have allenged the Republicans to a public debate. It won't be accepted thoug The Republican politicians know the

Contrade Harris of Edwardsdale, Pa., writes. "Comrade Collins was with as on Saturday. We easily get up a grand F. Quinn, our Congressional candidate in Luzerne County, spoke first and gave the peopte some whole-some truths. Cellins followed and held the close attention of the audience for three-quarters of an hour. He was liberally applauded. Thirty men then gave in their names to form a local of the Socialist Party and more are com-ing at the first meeting. We thank the New York comrades who have sent us bundles of The Worker and leaflets and pamphlets. These have been dis-tributed and are being read with in-

Comrade Lee addressed a large meet-ing of sitk workers in West Hoboken hat Saturday, urging upon them the need of solid organization in the trade union and of voting for Socialism in November. Comrade Ufert spoke on the same line in German and the editor if "Il Proletario" in Italian.

Comrade Vail had a fairly good indoor meeting and a very successful open air meeting at Buffalo. Several subscriptions for The Worker were as cured and a number of books and pamphlets said.—The clergy are re-newing their attacks on the Social emocratic Party and the daily press adding in the attack with all manner is alding in the affact with all manner of lies and misrepresentations.—The courades will hold three open-air meetings a week from now on.

Frederic M. Dennis, Lock Box 28, Highland Falls, N. Y., is agent for The Worker and "Vorwhrts" in that place. Comrades and sympathizers there should do all in their power to help him work up the circulation of the

The General Committee of Local New York at its inst meeting admitted twenty-eight new members. It was de-cided to engage Commide Sol. Piedd-men to speak every night in some part of the city and to assist the Organizer in other ways. Commides in the vari-ous districts should bestir themselves

to take advantage of Comrade Field-

lowing assembly district subdivisions of Local New York are called upon to send in to Organizer Gerber before July 12 the membership and financial reports for their respective bodies; 2d and 8th; 4th; 6th and 10th; 11th; 13th; 14th; 19th; 23d; 24th. Br. 1; 26th. Bohemian Branch; 22d and 33d; 34th; 35th, Br. 1; Annexed Districts.

The 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D. will meet Important business will come up. All enrolled S. D. P. voters, and any who believe in Socialism are invited.

The 12th A. D. has elected William The 12th A. D. has elected William Halpern and William Edin as delegates to the General Committee; Sarah B. Edlin, Becording Secretary; Hal-pern, Financial Secretary; Sumkin, Treasurer, During July and August the district will meet on the first and third Mondays of the month at 241 E. Broadway.

Comrades Fishman and Panner were elected to the General Committee at the last meeting of the 16th A. D. J. Middlennan was chosen as Recording Secretary, Panner as Financial Secretary, and Panner, Alter, and Fiegenburn as delected to the Assistee. baum as delegates to the Agitation Committee. Steps were taken to bring all Socialists in the district into the or-ganization. Meetings will be held on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Comrades should attend regu-larly, as open-air meetings are to be started and workers are needed.

At th eregular meeting of the 31st A. D. June 24. Comrade Wilkins prosided. John A. Kilgus and J. Wilkins were elected delegates to the General nittee; Eugene Meves, Financial Secretary: Sidney Kalin, Recording Secretary: Kligus, Wilkins, and J. Hul-quit as delegates to the Agitation Comsittee. Two dollars was donated to the Pennsylvania State Committee.

Two new members were taken in at the last meeting of the 34th A. D. members of Typographical Union No. 6 and Carpenters' Union No. 309, respectively.—Comrade Cantor was rewednesday evening, July 2 at the con-ner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis numer. Officers were elected as follows: Financial Secre-tary, Wm. Brand: Recording Secretary, H. Reich; Delegates to General Committee, Robert Shaw and Brand; Agitation Committee, Herter and Weiss; Chairman for outdoor meetings, Reich. The next meeting of the or-ganization will be held on Friday evening, July 11, at 350 Willias avenue.

The 35th A. D. met at 1300 Third avenue, with Comrade Anderson in the chair. One new member was necepted. The Financial Secretary made his report as follows: On nand, January 1, 84.11; Income to July 1, 843.94; expenses, \$47.30; halance, 75 cents. Comrades Bergwald and Kohle were elected as delegates to the General Committee; Anderson as Recording Secretary; Eiges, Corresponding Secretary; tary; Eiges. Corresponding Secretary; Von Deffi. Pinancial Secretary; Ber-nauer, Treasurer. A committee of two was chosen to visit Comrades Froch-lich and the Wright brothers. It was lecided to invite all registered Social Democratic voters and readers of The Worker to the mext meeting, to be held Worker to the next meeting, to be held in the same place on Thursday, July 10. Ernest Spranger volunteered to da the work of sending out circulars. A speaker will be secured for the meet-ing and it is hoped that comrades who have been absent from the branch for some time will come back and renew their activity. The open-air meetings so far held have been very successful and a few more carnest workers could bring the Bronx well to the front in the Socialist movement. An openain meeting is to be held Saturday evening. July 5, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue, and all should be present.

During July and August the Young People's Club of Yorkville will meet only on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

The enting of the Young Men's Social Den ocratic Club of Brooklyn at Grauer's Woods, Glendale, which could not be held last Sunday because of the rain, will take place on Sunday, July 6. All comers are welcome.

State Organizer Spring held three highly successful public meetings in Newburg, N. Y., last week with about three hundred hearers at each. The comrades are greatly pleased with his work and are encouraged for the future of the Social Democratic movement in their city.

#### IN PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—On ac-count of the pressure of work it has been found necessary for the Pennsyl-vania State Committee to meet weekly

vania State Committee to meet weekly for the present. Meetings are held every Monday evening at 1022 Arch, street. Charters were granted this week to locals at Duryes, Malthy, South Carbondale, and Edwardsdale, with forty-two, twelve, forty-eight and thirty-two members respectively.

The Allegheny County Couvention meets at Pittsburg on July 5. Montgomery, Lackawanna, Lycouling, and Potter Counties hold conventions in the near future. A meeting to form a local at Pottsfown has been called for July 4 and locals are also being formed at Nanticoke, Archbeld, and Plains.

J. W. Slayton, City Councilman in

Plains.

J. W. Slayton, City Councilman to New Castle and Socialist candidate for Governor, addressed the convention of Railway Trainuses and was well re-ceived. He has been invited to speak before the United Labor Lengue of Pittsburg.

Pittsburg.
All locals are reporting increase in

All locals are reporting increase in membership.

The Socialists of Berks County have nominated Alfred Brown for Congress; Miles Williams and James H. Maurer for the Legislature; Newton Herr for City Treasurer; Robert Ringles for Registrate of Wills; I. Miller and David Oswald for County Commissioners; J. George Hill and Daniel Trumbote for

Prison Inspectors; and William Boo for Poor Director.

Philanthropist Carnegie is building a \$300,000 library at Duquesne. The local comrades say that Carnegie's wage-slaves there, who work only from seventy to minety-six hours a week, will not learn Socialism from the skinot learn Socialism from the skin ound volumes in the library, but from sound volumes in the library, but from the skinflint methods of Carnegle, arbom the Maril "Comrade" rightfully pictured as part saint but more devil. Literature in large quantities is be-ing distributed and many subscrip-tions taken for party papers by Locals

and through the coal district. Miss Johanna Dahme of New York

day. It is hoped that she will make an extended visit to the city later in the

A wagon will probably be got out for the Philadelphia campaign, to distrib-nte literature from house to house dur-

ing the day and serve as a speaker's stand in the evenings.

The State Committee has arranged for the sending of ten thousand copies of The Werker, seven hundred a week, to selected addresses throughout the.

Spring Forge nominates A. F. Stran back for fraternal delegate to the Oat adlan Socialist Party convention; the Nineteenth and Twentieth Ward Club of Philadelphia nominates James F. Carey; the Thirty-first and Thirty-third. Ward, A. M. Simons; Central Branch, Edward Kupplinger; New Castle, C. H. Yall; Delaware 'County and Wilkes Warte, J. Mahlon Barnes, Comrade Collins has lisen doing

splendid work in the coal strike field He says there should be at least six speakers there. If he should accept all the invitations he gets he would have a meeting every hour. He has spoken at Pittston. Sagar Notch, Nanticoke, Lunerne, Plains, Wilkes Barre, Maltby, Duryea, Edwardsville, and many other places, organizing locals at the three last named.

Comrade Mathy is also doing yeoman service for Socialism among it telners. A hearty welcome is give bim everywhere and he has more in

into everywhere and ne mas more invi-tations to speak than be can fill. Contributions for agitation in the strike field have been received as fol-lows: Sixth and 10th A. D., New York, \$2: 18th and 20th A. D., New Yerk, \$2; 13st A. D., New York, \$2; J. G. New York, \$1; Julius Weber, Phila-delphia, \$1; Local Pittsburg, \$5; pre-viorsly acknowledged, \$94.65; total, \$111:05. Never before has such a favorable hearing for Socialism been af-forded. We urge upon the comrades everywhere to make the most of it. Send meneys to J. Edelman, 807 West Cambria street, Philadelphia J. MAHLON BARNES.

CAROLINE PEMBERTON. Assistant Secretary.

#### OKLAHOMA NOMINATES.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 23. The territorial nominating conven-tion of the Socialist Party was held here to-day in Labor Union Hail. The attendance was fight, but little more than half of a full representation of delegates being present. Comrade T. S. Smith of Newkirk, editor and publisher of the "Oklahoma Socialist," was naminated as candidate for Delegate to Congress. He is a speaker of ability and is ready to meet his opponents in public debate. He will conduct an aggressive campaign. The convention re-adopted the platform of two years thirty locals in good standing, which represent but a small part of the vot-ing strength of the movement. We hope to see the vote of 1900 more than trebled at the next election.

#### J. W. McF.

PASSAIC COUNTY TICKET. The Socialist Party of Passaic County, N. J., held its county convention at the Second Ward Labor Lycenin, 160 Sheridan avenue, Paterson. The national and state platforms were en-

dorsed as stating the position of the party and its candidates.

The following resolution was adopted:

"We recognize the necessity of conducting the class struggle upon the

who pretend a desire to promote the best interests of the working class by keeping politics out of the unions. "We are aware that the majority of

"We are aware that the majority of these leaders are opposed to class-con-scious and independent political action on the part of trade and labor organi-zations for the sole purpose of advanc-ing their own political aspirations, to the detriment of the working class; and we further claim that such con-duct on the part of the leaders of trade and labor erganizations is responsible. and labor erganizations is responsible for the many defeats that organise. I labor has suffered; and we furthermore hold them responsible for the many brutal acts of the hirelings of the capitalist class, in the so-called courts justice as well as on the economic bat the field of organized labor."

The congressional and assembly ticket is as follows:

ticket is as follows:
For Congress—William H. Wyntt of Rutherford.
For Assembly—Wm. Glanz. Paul Husck. Arthur Berthold. Theodore Siccouns. Ernest Reldel.
All workingmen in Passaic County are called upon to support this ticket and platform, which represents the interests of the working class.

#### NEW BRANCH IN ESSEX.

REW BRANCH IN ESSEX.

E. T. Neben, Organizer of Local Essex County, N. J., has succeeded in forming a strong branch of the party in the Oranges, which will meet on the first and third Thursday of each month at 48 Cone street. Orange.

The organization meeting was held last Thursday, and an interesting incident occurred in connection with it. The Termssters' Union was helding a incetting next door and some of the members who had heard Nelson speaking for the party moved that the branch be invited to come to the union hall in a body as soon as its tusiness was completed and that Neben address the two organizations together. The motion was readily curried, and the in-

## CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA.

BY JOHN SPARCO, EDITOR OF THE "COMRADE"

candidate for Mayor of Newark who was a visitor to the newly organized branch, was introduced as, the first speaker. He talked on unloshism and explained the position of the Socialist Party as the party of the working class. Comrade Neben followed with a strong appeal to the workingmen to study Socialism, to join the party, and work for its success. Comrade Killenbeck, formerly of Clinton, Mass., also spoke briefly, supporting what the arrevious speakers had said. All were very favorably received.

Steps were then taken, on the suggestion of one of the teamsters, to call With Hustrations by Span Walter and J. H., Borier,

A pagaphiet dealing with the Child-Labor evii in all its phases. Crammed with facts, figures, and Sectalist gryument. Its illustrations make it the most attractive propagated interature. Until Slaves in Prev America. is absolutely the BEST and CHILAPEST agitation literature for Socialist agitators and organizations. Price: Tescopies, 15c. 25 for 26c.; 160 for 75c.; 100 for 75c.; 100 for 15c. 100. (1900 Feb. 100). "WHYRIE WE STAND," a fecture by John Sparge. Originally delivered under the fifty. For Feediton. Evanosis. Ethical and Politeal. Price: Fire coats a copy; 20 cuper title. Four Feediton. Evanosis. Ethical and Politeal. Price: Fire coats a copy; 20 cuper for months. These are the most successful propagated insights in the country. Price: 20 copies, 16c.; 150 for 25c.; one kind or asserted.

SPICIAL OFFER.—Prop recipt of 50 one-cent stumps we will send "THE COM-RADE." in Binstrated Seciolist Magazine, for three months: one copy each of "Child Shares in Free America," and "Wisere We Stand" 100 asserted propagands indicte, a Socialist Party Emblem Button, and our book list and illustrated campaign button.

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., II Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

another meeting on the following Weslensday to which other working men should be invited for the further progure, secretary instructed to communicate with lliam Mailly with reference to a prop a-pumphlet embodytor a history of the rk of Carey and MacCartney in the The reception of the Socialist speak-

Adjourned at 10:05 to meet Friday, use 27. Boston, June 19.

LOCAL ESSEX COUNTY. The quarterly meeting of Local Essex County, N. J., will be field at the dquarters, 124 Market street, New ark, Tuesday, July 8, beginning at 7:30 p. m. sharp. It is imperiant that every member should be present at the opening of the meeting. There is a great deal of work to be taken up and the meeting cannot be delayed for members who are late. Election of offi-cers and reports of important commit-tees are on the order of business.

E. T. NEBEN, Organizer.

cestion of one of the teamsters, to cal

ssion of the subject.

in this part of the state.

#### HUDSON COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The regular monthly meeting of the County Committee will be held at headquarters, 224 Central avenee, Jersey Chy, on July 7, at 10 a. in.
Officers and committees should come
prepared to make a complete and final report, as the Local meeting and County Convention will be held the following Saturday evening and all books papers, and accounts should be in con-dition for immediate transfer to officers and committees elected.

to so do at the County Committee meeting, us the Organizer is desirous

H. R. KEARNS, Secretary.

#### KINGS COUNTY NOTICE.

The Kings County Committee desires to remind the branches of Kings County, S. D. P., which have not already done so, to elect officers for the colling half year, as provided in the constitution and hy-laws of this local. The officers to be elected are, delegates to the County Committee, officers of the branch, an agitation committee, and a literature agent for the branch. It is further provided that when the branch elects new others it shall immediately end their names and addresses to the

WARREN ATKINSON, Organizer.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL ENECUTIVE COMMITTEE .-

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Setary, Leonard D. Abbott, 6: E. 4th New York, Meets every Tuesday of p. m., at above place.

#### NATIONAL SECRETARY'S NOTICE.

To All State Secretaries of the Socialis Party.

Ibear Compude:—Circumstances ob ige on to gree you to send us national does of the cortical possible date, and we have suggest out to the contract possible date, and we have suggest out to the suggest of the contract possible date, and we have suggest out to the contract possible date. to gray you to send us national does at the earliest possible date, and we has suggest that you issue a special request to your levals to pay up for June as promptly as possible. Extraordinary circumstances existing at that time call for a gent rai rallying movement, which cannot be accumplished without the cooperation of the respective state committees. There are prevently as the committee of the same than the committee of the same that the same

field, and we therefore recommend the organization of the working class into nettonal and international trade and labor organizations.

"But we warn the working class not to be missed by so-called labor leaders who pretend a desire to the considerable even who pretend a desire to the sentence of the considerable even who pretend a desire to the sentence of the considerable even who pretend a desire to the sentence of the considerable even to the constant even to the const

tritating \$40 per week towards Comminder Maily's expenses in Primaryianal, and we have gone to considerable expense to arrange for a secture tour for Contrade Grégor in the same state, which he bogins en James. At the same state, which he bogins en James. At the same time we have boen to quite, a beary expense in arranging Chase's tour was the same time which the same time we have been to quite, a beary expense in arranging Chase's four we have also gone to considerable expense in moistaining Comminder H. C. Darrah as a propaganulist through the states of Arinons, New Mexico, and Utah.

We respectfully submit, that we are doing all that can be expended of at with the very limited resources at our disposal. We, have sent out special appeals to every local in the country for contributions to specially affale propaganols fonds. We are already beginning on country for contributions to specially affale propaganols funds. We are already beginning on country for contributions to specially affale propaganols funds, we could have not averaged much over E00 minutes from this, four month. Were it not for the fact that the trade maions are contributions, we could, not possibly curry it for ward on the scale that has been an all a being maintained. To begin or exclude the commission that has been and a being maintained. To be or received that has been and a being maintained. To be or received the commission that are a second that the average receives of this office per month would not much more than pay the expenses and malary, for one month, of one fart-claus or the art of the past two weeks has wavered between \$8\$ and \$8\$, and I have had to horrow money beday to pay the maintained of one fort-claus or the past two weeks has wavered between \$8\$ and \$8\$, and I have had to horrow money beday to pay the maintained of one fort-claus or the past two weeks has wavered between \$8\$ and \$8\$, and I have had to horrow money beday to yet the maintained of one fort-claus or the section of the past that put the maintained of the continu

#### MASSACHUSETTE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST Meeting called to order at 8.25 p. m. with Page, Gudwieln, Sherman, and Portre pro-not, and Page in chair. Minutes of tast meeting read and accepted after correcting measures in inserting the following: "Voted to instruct Godderdu to visit Lemminates the following Friday crealing, Jens 13, for the purpose of inquiring with refreence to the recent election, advising with the Les-minister contrades, and to report to this committee."

committee."

Referredum vote on candidates for Secretary to International Socialist Surress, School of Control The shore, Bost in the Control of Chicas Tablica.

Ellis approved as follows: Postage, 26 seeks of the control of the control

THE LEOMINSTON CASE.

THE LEOMINSTER CASE.

To the Executive Committee, Mansachusetts Socialist Chilas.

Socialist Chilas.

Archive Committee, Mansachusetts Socialist Chilas.

Active Localimater Socialist Chila, bedd Friedry, June 13, I found by investigation that, the act of participating is the citizens's caucus of the town by one of the ciul members was due to a lack of analorationality of Socialist tactics by the member binaself, and by the Chila; and, took that failure to know that the following caucus resolution was cancel at the last cauventians, a copy of which I presented to the gr. Recorded. That the Socretary of fig. 18, chy and town committees that they shall, under no attractional committees that they shall, under no attraction and the committees that they shall, under no attraction and the committees that they shall, under no attraction and the committee of the captainster caucus, and the abstract of the captainster has never been divided in local elections on Bennecentic and kepoblician party these. It was at the abstraction of the Captainster that our shallow has a she cannot be consecuted of Socialist spittled or case, I reminded them of the fact that the first essential of a Socialist spittled organization is to gain the confidence of the voling public by unitrating the lintegrity of our mervement that our shrive-can only be kept view in the fact that of the counter of the continuous are conducted a stronger and that they have no legal standing as a political porty.

I made the point that, a though the Massachusetia letter on Art. Actions a pre-

intgory dose to the fact that citizene' courses are conducted in a democratic manier, and that they have no legal standing as a political party.

I made the point that, a though the Muscaripuotis Election Act declines a potential party of the fact that the conductive conditions of the total voic conductive to conduct the total voic conductive to any applied a per cent, or more of the total party." In the legal sense of the term, could only apply to an organization or subdivision of an organization that nominates guidents orisi caudiates—the oxiciliata coincides guidents of an organization of subdivision of an organization that nominates guidents orisi caudiates—the oxiciliata coincides a political party to be an accordance of protection and the conduction of persons whose object it is to gain interfect, article of the conduction relative to citizens' caucases passed by our State Convention.

Considering the fact that our constitution fails to citizens' caucases passed by our State Convention.

Considering the fact that our constitution fails to citizens' caucases passed by our State Convention.

The specify and penalty for such as insidemance, and being fails sat safed of the knowesty of purposes of the enginesies of Lee-nimiter, any first physics being to main the fails of purpose of the enginesies of Lee-nimiter, any first physical the convent here with subdivised for their endorsement, it before politics of the town of Leenshatee.

"LabMINSTER, Mass. June 18, 1002." To the Executive Committee, Massachusets Challes and the Section of the Chited States and the Section of the Chited States and the Section of the Chited States and the Section of the content of the Chited States and the Section of the Chited States and the

Fraternally yours,
Signed: DAVID GOLDSTEIN,
Boston, June 18.

Receipts May 2, Wrackton, 50 th May 2, Newholseport, 20 May 2, Newholseport, 20 May 2, Havechild, 50 May 12, Reading, 10 May 12, Reading, 10 May 12, Reading, 10 May 12, Reading, 20 May 21, Reading, 20 May 21, Reckirled, 54 May 21, Reckirled, 54 May 21, Reckirled, 54 May 21, Researtille, 20 May 22, Semertille, 20 May 22, Semertille, 20 May 25, Flymonth, 27

-Returned from printer's bill by 433 \$43.37 J. W. Sherman
May 12—Application blanks — Lyun,
Ward C Club
May 17—Collection at meeting of Politi-May 3 - Collection at morting of Point-on State Committee May 21 - Everett, magniceship cards, May 21 - Everett, magniceship cards, May 21 - Morkiand, membership cards, May 23 - Breckton, application binets, May 28 - Plymenth, membership cards

May D.-X. P. Gelger, beinner of rall-road fare, propagatels work 4.00 May 17.—Weeks & Dotes, 50 copies type oriting Mny 17-Weeks & Doten, 50 capie letters
May 17-8 E. Putner, Secret-ry State
Committee
May 21-Typewriting newspaper re-

RECAPITULATION. 

Expenses SEA ST. SEA S Total

#### MOTICE FOR SALEM.

Comrade Louis Gonzieu of Charteroi, Pa., réquests that the comrade in Sa-lem, Mass., who recently wrote him a lem, Mass, who recently wrote him a letter in the French innguage will send his name and address, which he forgot to affix to the letter. Until this is done. Comrade Goazieu cannot, of course, comply with the request made, not knowing whom to address.

## STILL THEY COME.

Organizer Gerber reports further re-celpts on lists for the New York City campaign fund of 1901, as follows: List 44, Anton Keste ... \$1.00 List 485, M. Winchevsky ... .50 Previously acknowledged ... 2.204.75

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Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1856 by workingmen imbeed with the year 1856 by workingmen imbeed with the present of the year 1856 by workingmen imbeed with the life autoretical property and Socialist thought is autoretically and the year of the year of the period of the socialist can be present of the principles of the modern lobor movement. Not the principles of the modern lobor movement, we will be a social property of the principles of the modern lobor movement. Not the principle of the modern lobor movement, we will be a social property of the principles of the modern lobor movement. The principles will be a social principle of the principles upon the principles and the principles of the principles of the principles and the principles of the of the terminate upon payment of the terminate of the first class and \$1.00 for the first class and \$1.00 for the first class are challed to a sick benefit of the first class are challed to a sick benefit of the first class are challed to a sick benefit of the first class are challed to a sick benefit of the terminate of the first class and of \$4.50 for the works and the first class are considered to the first class and the constant of the first class and \$2.50 for payment of the first class and \$2.50 for the first class and the wines and unmarried daughters of country, and the wines and unmarried daughters of country, between \$1.50 for \$ and the wives and unmarried dampiners of members between Is and 45 pears of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation for of \$1.60. Monthly americance to relived for the three different classes of members of \$2.75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members have to job entering branches. In dities and towns where the property of the classes of the state to job entering branches. In dities and towns where the property of the state of

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re, Pa. Socialist Party, meets in Cen-tral Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 5 p. m. All Socialists are invited. Have Your Printing Done at Union Printers.

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#### STEEL TRUST'S "GENEROSITY."

Growth of Profits and of Wages Compared.

This Year's Profits \$44,000,000 Above Last Year's-Wage Increase Only \$4,000,000-Total Profits Nearly Double Total Wages-"Distribution of Ownership" Analyzed.

It is announced with a great flourish of trumpets, as an illustration of th erosity of the capitalists and the od" of Capital and Labor, tion or Steel Trust has voluntarily vanced the wages of two-thirds of its men 10 per cent., increasing the annual pay-roll by about \$4,000,000.

About 100,000 men are affected by the

The splender of the Steel Trust's generosity is rather dimmed when we look at another item of news published much less conspicuously a day or two earlier. This is to the effect that the "net earnings" or profits of the Trust-after paying cost of materials, wages and salaries, wear and tear, inance, taxes, and all other expense for the three months ending June 30. t \$38,100,000, an increase for the same quarter of last year.

Net profits, created by the labor of the employees, will be, at this rate, about \$44,000,000 greater this year than last. The Trust munificently gives back \$4,000,000 of this in the form ed wages, and pockets the other

The figures give a basis for some interesting calculations. The wage crease of 10 per cent, we are told, af-fecting 100,000 men, amounts to \$4,000, 000. That means that the total wages of those men amounted, at the orate, to \$40,000,000, or an average \$400 a year and, at the new rate to \$44,000,000, or \$440 a year. There are about 50,000 other work-

men employed, we are told, wh paid on a "tonnage scale." Making the liberal assumption that these men of the Steel Trust is from \$80,000,000

\$85,060,000 a year. That is what goes to the hundred and fifty thousand wage workers the men who make the steel,

The profits-"net earnings"-of the Trust, last year were about \$110,000,000. This year after making allowance for the increased pay-roll, they will be over \$150,000,000. That is what goes stockholders and bondholders men who make the steal, so to

#### . "Distribution of Ownership."

In connection with the legal contes between majority and minority stock holders over the "stock-conversion plan," an attempt is being made through the daily press, by the publi-cation of partial lists of stockholders, to create the impression that the stock of the Trust is not to any great extent owned by millionaires, but that it is ostly held by thousands of poor pe 

leged) fact would be a great point gain ed for the capitalists, as it would tend obscure the class struggle and hyperize the workingmen into the belie that they, too, are capitalists. But the falsity of the claim was exposed al st as soch as the attempt was mad o bolster it up with figures. Last Friday the agents of the Trust

gave out a statement that there were at least fifteen thousand different per sons holding the eleven million share of \$100 each; and they published list of about sixty-five persons or coporations, alleged to be the larges holders, with their several holding amounting in all to about 3,165. ut 3,165,0 Thus it appeared at once that sixty-five out of the alleged fifteen thousand members of the Trust hold 28 per cent. of the stock.

#### The Fake Exposed.

This, however, was not the worst. A daily largely read on Wall Street naively remarked, in commenting on the list, "It must be remembered that many large holders of corporation shares keep them in the name of clerks or other people." Three days later, the same paper, the "Evening Post," published in an obscure place, the fol-

"BERTRAM CUTLER IDENTIFIED. Bertram Cutler, owner, according to the lists of the United States Steel Corporation, of 123,975 shares of the common and 25,365 shares of the preferred stock of that company, is a clerk, it was learned to-day, in the office of John D. Rockefeller, and a resident of Prohibition Park, S. I."

Taht is enough. We do not need to sk how many more or Mr. Rockefeller's clerks, how many of Mr. Morgan's, how many of Mr. Schwab's, how many of Mr. Carnegie's, are lend-ing their names to their masters, in order that the latter may try to conceal the extent of the wealth they have accumulated from the hard labor of the iron and steel workers. We do no need to ask how many of the fifteen for the trust kings. The single instance shows the methods used and exposes the whole argument about "wide dis-tribution of ownership" in the Trust. between the Wall Street lords and the poor widows and thrifty laborers, and all the rest of the "prosperity" argument that the Republican politicians will give us this

This plain fact remains: The hur dred and fifty thousand iron and steel workers are producing a net value of over \$235,000,000 a year and getting back but of it only \$85,000,000 at the st; the surplus is going to people o perform no useful part in the in-stry; and if a part of the workers are now to get 10 per cent. highe wages, they have to work 20 or 30 per cent, harder in order to hold their jobs

-The King of Belgium has jus bought 150,000 acres of West Vriginia coal land. How do you like it, 150,000 acres of coal the Creator placed in the earth for everyone, gobbled up by one man-nice system, isn't 117-Colorado

#### **GOMPFRS TELLS** A TALE OF WOE.

Second Chapter in Record of Failure.

mpotence of American Federation's Lobbying Policy Again Demonstrated -Emasculation of Chinese Exclusion Law Followed by Perversion of Anti-Injunction Bill-Eight-Hour Bill Will Probably Die in Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29 Two weeks ago, under the headline, "Still a Record of Failure," The Worker commented upon the futile efforts of the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor in the matter of the Chinese Exclusion Law, as told in the June number of the

The July number of the "Federation ist" adds another chapter to the story, and still a third will have to be told in

an editorial entitled "An 'Anti' Chang-ed to a 'Pro' Injunction Bill." Under this heading President Compers relates once more the old, old story of a labor bill, prepared by the A. F. of L. lobbled through the House by the Legislative Committee, and then amended in Senate Committee in such a man ner that the Legislative Committee will have to lobby for its defeat and, it they succeed in their efforts, will find

There was a king of France who had ten thousand men;
"He marched them up a hill and
marched them down again."

Gompers Tells a Tale of Woe. We may tell the story in President

ompers' own words:
"The bill • • was prepared by
the attorneys for the American Federation of Labor-Bill H. R. 11060-and passed the House of Repr sentatives recently by an almost unan-imous vote. The bill as drawn is the result of years of deep study and experience of lawyers, laymen, and statesmen, and in the form as passed by the House meets the entire approv al of those who stand for the bill

"The Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, however, report-ed the bill with an amendment which superficially appears plausible and reasonable, but is absolutely at warmne with the very purpose of the proposition. The amendment is in these words: 'Not involving injury to prop erty or breach of the peace. The lan-guage in which the amendment is couched is an implication that workmen engaged in a dispute are guilty o injury to property or breach of the peace, an insinuation entirely unfound-ed. But even if true, there are laws United States and of the several states providing punishment for those who are guilty of injury to property or breach of the peace. If any workmen breach of the peace. If any workmen should be guilty of either offense b would be amenable to these laws and punished accordingly. There certainly is no necessity, therefore, for such a provision in a bill designed to prohibit the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

#### Purport of Bill Reversed.

"As a matter of fact, the amendmen of the Judiciary Committee not only defeats the very purpose of the bill itself, but indeed instead of prohibiting the issuance of injunctions WOULD FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF OUR LEGISLATION PROVIDE A STATUTORY STIPU LATION BY VIRTUE OF WHICH INJUNCTIONS WOULD BE AT THORIZED."

President Compers then quotes the opinion of Messrs, Ralston and Sid dons, the attorneys of the A. F. of L. on the amendment in question. attorneys point out that the laws pro vide ample penalties for violations of property rights and public order, pro-viding, at the same time, for jury trial of persons accused of such offer that the use of injunctions in labo lisputes to deprive strikers and boy otters of jury trial, has been in effec judicial usurpation unauthorized by the law; and that this Senate am ment to the Anti-Injunction Bill sup-plies just this heretofore lacking auabuse which the bill as originally drawn was intended to abolish.

#### President Gompers concludes: Must Beg for Defeat of Bill.

"Now, in view of this opinion of these eminent attorneys and also the pur pose to secure a law that shall rid us of the most injurious, unfair and prejudicial condition of affairs, which gross-ly violates the fundamental rights of our working people, we must oppose the amendment and insist upon the enactment of the bill into law as it

"We are anxious for the enactmen of the wage-earners of our country de mand it, and secondly, because when a grave injustice is done to a large body of our people, its evil effects must permeate the whole body politic of our country. But with equal earnestness and emphasis we declare that rather than have a law upon the statute books which will, for the first time, give to the judiciary the legal, statu-tory authority for the issuance of in-junctions, WE WOULD PREFER, AND SHALL WORK FOR, THE DE-FEAT OF THE ENTIRE PROPOSI TION BEFORE THIS CONGRE and bide our time when we may be enabled to induce the Congress of th United States in the future to take more favorable view of Labor

#### Another Chapter Coming

The third chapter in the history of the failure of the lobbying policy in the present session of Congress, which will doubtless be told in the next issue of the "Federationist," will relate to the shelving of the Eight-Hour Bill This bill, which provides for an eight hour day on all government work, was, like the Anti-Injunction Bill, passed in the House practically without opposition. Its passage in the House was, like that of the Anti-Injunction Bill, heralded through the country as a

great victory for the "practical, con-servative, non-partizan" lobbying pol-icy of the Federation, it is now lodg-ed in the Senate Committee on Labor, and, although several hearings have been given, it is practically certain that it will not be reported in the present session and very probably not in the next.

#### POSITION OF THE BREWERY WORKERS.

Will Probably Carry to New Orlean Convention the Question of Locals Affiliated with American Labor Union

Julius Zorn, writing in the "Brewers ion taken by the American Labor Ur ion at Denver, denies that it is the in tention of the United Brewery Work ers to leave the American Federation of Labor and join the A. L. U. He

"We have proven in the past that we were always loyal to the A. F. of L. and have always shown our solidarity in every bona fide labor organization affiliated with the A. F. of L.; we hav always fulfilled our duties as true un-ion men and will continue to do so in the future. It never has been, nor is it now the intention of our Nations we cannot nor will we demand of ou vestern local unions, who are affiliated with the American Labor sever their connections with that body which has achieved such extraordin ary results for our locals in the fa-

"We appreciate the valuable servi cles which the American Labor Union has rendered our national union;" w congratulate that organization on stand it has taken in the political field, and sincerely hope that a like spirit may soon predominate in the A. V. of L. for the good and welfare of the

American labor movement."

As the Executive Council of the A of L. demands of the Brewer Workers' Union that it compel its western locals to withdraw from the A. L. U., virtually threatening that rwise the national organization will be suspended by the A. F. of L. the whole quastion will probably come up in the New Orleans convention and will be one of the leading Issues on which the conservative and progress ive forces will divide there.

AMERICAN FEDERATION The "Brauer-Zeltung," organ of the United Brewery Workers, requests friendly papers to copy the following

"The daily press of the country pub lished last week a certain decision of resident Compers in the controversy United Brewery Workmen, Engir and Firemen.' On account of the re fights with capital will de elop, and the one to be held re ble for these onslåughts on labor capital will be Gompers. Shortly fore going to press with this edition we notice a new 'decree' of Gomper where he, in consideration of the diffi-culties in the anthracite coal regions etracts and contradicts his former de cisions, and states that he never de nied the mine workers or the brewery workers the jurisdiction over engineers firemen working in those indus aries. While all progressive element in the labor movement are at a loss to understand Gompers' attitude and notives, the National Union of United Brewery Workers has already taker an appeal against the last unwarrant-ed decision to the next convention of the A. F. of L. on the very good grounds, as we have material or to prove, that one of the grossest vio-lation of principles and rights of or ganized labor has been perpetrated."

#### WORK AMONG POLES

Conrade William Fischler has made very successful agitation tour among the Polish workingmen of Massacht the Polish workingmen of Massachu-setts and Rhode Island, speaking to audiences of from fifty to three hun-dred persons at New Bedford, Taun-ton, Fall River, Chicopee, Chicopee Falls, Huntington, Adams, Greenfield Boston, Salem, Lynn, Lawrence, and Haverhill, in Massachusetts, and at Central Falls and Warren, R. I. The best meetings were at Chicopee, Chicopee Falis, Adams, Salem, and Lawrence. Comrade Fischler's meeting in Greenfield was the first Socialist meetng of any sort ever he The success of his tour may be judged partly by the fact that he sold two hundred Socialist Party emblem but-tons, two hundred and fifty copies of the Polish translation of McGrady's "Socialism and the Labor Problem."
and fifteen dollar's worth of other Socialist literature. The first edition, 5,000 copies, of the translation of Father McGrady's book has been ex-

hausted and a second is in preparation.
There are Polish Socialist clubs at
Fall River, New Bedford, Chicopee, and Boston, all eager to co-operate with the party.

#### HUDSON COUNTY CONVENTION

The Socialists of Hudson County, N. J., will hold their nomination convention on Saturday, July 12, at 7 p. m. sharp, in Central Hall, 342-350 Central avenue, Jersey City. A meeting of Local Hudson County will be held after the convention, where much im-portant business is to be transacted, including election of officers for the enfactioning election of officers for the en-suing term, and preparation for this fall's campaign. In view of the great importance of this meeting, it is earn-estly hoped that every member of the Local will be present and help to make the convention and meeting a rousing opening of the 1902 campaign.

#### URGE POLITICAL ACTION.

The Alabama State Federation of La bor has instructed its delegate to the next American Federation of Labor convention to present a resolution de-charing "it is absolutely necessary for organized workingmen to take steps to increase the spirit for political inde-pendence, to foster political action by the organized men of the United States."

#### HISTORIC GROUND.

Letter from the Scene of the Lattimer Massacre.

Villiam Mailly Writes of Men and Things in and About Hazleton-The Crime of 1897 Still Remembered.

lown the main street that divides Hazleton, the view is not an unpleasant one. The street is wide and well paved, shade trees line the sidewalk, and the houses and stores are passably next-some houses even handsome and picturesque—mine owners live there. On this sunny Sunday morning, a brighter, quieter city of its size could hardly be found anywhere. Least of all, does it bear the appearance of the center of a district where thousands of workmen are on strike. Newspa-per readers the country over would be surprised could they see the places so luridly described by the facile "war correspondents at the front." But a few yards away another scene is revealed in vivid contrast to

that presented by the pretty main street. There you will see a valley as ugly as that of the Wyoming, two hours distant is beautiful. A greater change could not be imagined. A bleak panorama, covered with gray rocks and furze, and cut by great gaps and es that make the earth appear as If it were in pain. These gigantic scars on the face of Nature are man's doing showing also that his handiwork ha changed for the worse. And there are the same breakers, the same culm piles,

Nature is in harmony with the aspira-tions and deeds of those who claim proprietorship of the valley and the souls therein. Their aspirations are as bleak as the scene itself, their deeds as rank as the untrammeled vegets their consciences as hard as the slying bare to the sky. Man has oined with Nature to make the Conyngham Valley the dreariest, bit-terest spot in the whole anthracite re-

The country around Hazleton is re plete with tragedy. Nature has set the scene for tragedy. You see and hear it on all sides; in the Lattimer story of blood, the unjust imprisonment of in-nocent men, the recital of weary marches of determined strikers, of stormy meetings and anxious exhortation, in the treachery of fellow works men, the cunning and cruelty of em-ployers and in the faces of men and women struggling to overcome that which has weighed them down and made them old before their time. It was in Hazleton where Futher

Phillips became celebrated for his ac tivity during the strike of 1900, and York. You can learn all the details of that activity from the day that John Mitchell met the head of the Markle company in joint debate upon the steps of a little school house before a meet ing of wrangling miners and sent that gentleman bome a humiliated and defeated man. From that time Father Phillips sided with the miners, and

helped them, so they believe, as well as his power enabled him. Here it is, too, where "Mother" Jones cemented the workers together, organ ized them ofttimes in the face of thet with them through the pight, knowing neither rest nor sleep until they had se-cured victory. Then she left them to go elsewhere to do it all over again. until she lies to-day in a West Virginia prison, giving her freedom that the working people she loves may win theirs. Here it is where her name spells solidarity and the example she set inspires sacrifice and hope

on convinces you that the blood spilled at Lattimer in 1897 was not sponsible for the successful strike of 1900, and, better still, that the existing situation in this vicinity is directly traceable to it. Diligent agitating, se-cret and open, kept alive the feeling of ndignation and resentment, crystalliz ing it finally into a successful resist ance. There were exciting times dur-ing the conflict of 1000, but it was won and a liveller faith in each other is the

Accompanied by sturdy Tom Duffy, miles away, and is an old settled mining town. Here nearly all the miners own their homes, bought in the palmy days years age, but rather ramshackle and worn-looking now. The best build; ing in the place is the borough hall; erected upon a plot of land donated by, the aefunct Knights of Labor. It looks strangely out of place among the wood-en houses of the town, which, by the way, contains the most radical men in the district. Good men, who are always the most active in resisting op-pression and in making it effective. They should become good Socialists, and they will when they learn more

I heard the whole story of the famous I heard the whole story of the famous massacre from the lips of men who know the truth, who saw the bedies of the slain, and helped to bury them, nursed the wounded and tended the widows and orphans left penniless. In Hazleton there are three survivors to-cay living on the beneficence of their ay living on the beneficence of their fellow workmen, maimed and ruined

I saw the fence where the deputies stood, with Sheriff Martin at their head, and waited for the crowd that, unarmed and unaware, walked to death. Heard how the Sheriff read the riot act, how the crowd, not understanding the purport of his words, turned aside and walked into the street car track, how suddenly one shot was fired, then another, then a volley and how men fell where they stood while others, pursued by buillets, ran through the furze and laurel bushes, staggering, fear-crazed, bloody and shot-riddled, into the woods beyond, behind the little school house, into the school house cellar, anywhere to get away. A mile from the scene I stood upon the porch of a house where, gashed and bleeding, one of the victims fell. Yes, I beard it all, and I rejoiced nevertheless, for I knew that the blood of those

poor workers was the seed that will yet blossom into flowers of freedom for their kind throughout the world. The two school teachers, a man an

a woman, who saw the tragedy and bravely told the plain truth at the trial, are no longer here. They have gone elsewhere—into other states, it was said. That term was their last in that township. They were turned down at the next election—because they dared tell the truth and refused to be intimidated into doing otherwise All honor to them, wherever they

The Pardee Company owns Latti mer, that is, the mines, the houses, ma-chinery, and all accessories, except the men. They own themselves at present. They are all on strike. The houses near the scene of the massacre do no look so bad as others elsewhere, but further away, beyond the stripping there are hovels that are among the worst anywhere.
The ground around Lattimer looks as if an earthquake had ruptured it. A

wide and deep gasa runs along, in a jagged line, as far as the eye can reach, extending for miles, like many others in the valley. This is a strip-This means that the coal has been worked from the inside to the outcrop, which is then cleared off and dug up from the outside. This strip ping follows the vein, and results in laying the country open like a huge animal under the knife. Its entrails in the shape of massive dirt piles, tree roots and rocks are strewn every where. In the gaping wound itself are black holes, like sightless orbs, where the human beings have burrowed painfully from the inside. It is a fea sight, this relent'ess devastation by man for profit's sake.

For, of course, there is profit in it. The coal is gotten with little expense, the principal labor being that of dig-gers, who are paid by the day, ten gers, who are paid by the day, ten hours, for \$1 two years ago, but now receive \$1.28. They demand eight hours. Steam shovels do most of the loading. The men running these are also on strike—they want the union scale for their work—\$125 a month They were only getting \$00 before, a big difference, but they are worth it and more, for the work is arduous.

Yesterday I visited Oneida, ten miles away, set in as desolate and forlorn a spot on the mountain top as I have ver seen. Evictions were expected to take place, but did not for take place, but did not, for some rea-son. The company had the notices served ten days ago. The houses are all owned by the company, and it looks as if it would be a kindly act to evice the tenants, if they had anywhere else Coxe Bros. & Co. own the mines both here and at Drifton have the reputation of being the exploiters in the valley, and all are had. The conditions in both places are

The miners here work as "buttles". two in a breast. There are no laborers, as in other mines. They receive 82 cents a car of 87 cubic feet, so the company claims. The price remains the same, be the breast 3½ feet thick or 25 feet. In the latter case, more noney can be made than in the former when it is almost impossible to make anything. The miners' wages average under these conditions 87 cents a day in a year of 187 days work.

The day laborers in the gangway receive \$1.64 for ten hours, but other rers receive no more than \$1 a day. Should a miner's butty not e in to work, he employs a laborer and pays him \$1.50 a day, besides expenses borer and It is reckoned that the day laborer at one dollar a day comes out ahead of the miner at the year's end. The dockage system is not so bad as before the last strike, when if any anyone made good wages, he lost it in docking. The union has regulated this better.

union has regulated this better.

How do the people live upon such wages? Well, they huddle in the company houses, most of these built to hold four families. One moderate family would hardly have breathing space in them. These houses measure 44 feet by 24 and contain 16 rooms, four for each family, two recessions. four for each family, two rooms upstairs and two down. Each family pays \$4 monthly. I heard of one car Each family of thirteen people inhabiting a four-room house. Sometimes if the head of the family becomes disabled or gets killed, the wife and children "double up" with another family, probably rel-atives, in an already overcrowded

There are bables scrambling all over Oneida. The place seemed to ooze children-yards, porches, streets, win-dows, swarmed with them. It is fatigable Pete Gallagher, national raised in such an environment. It was board member, I walked over to Lattissald that a family of four could live mer, on our way back from Freeland, on \$15 a month and eat fairly good the other day. Freeland is twelve food at that, Its a problem how it is done, but it is. A single man can board for ten and twelve dollars a month. Where the boarders find room in some of the houses is another mys tery in this land of mysterles

Jeddo is seven miles from Hazleton and the mines are owned by J. R. Mar-kle & Co., which is not as bad as the Coxe Company, simply because it hasn't got the same opportunities. Here is the story told of Jeddo:

Previous to 1900, the miners worked on an average of two and a half and three days a week. Since then, five days a week has been the average. This was due to the clearing up of the narket by the strike of 1900, the flood of December, 1901, and February, 1902, which laid the mines idle for awhile, and the stocking of coal by the operators in preparation for this strike. The a month rent in Hazleton, where most of them live, and \$2.50 a car fare to or them live, and \$2.50 a car fare to and from their work. They leave home at 5 a. m., and usually arrive back at 6.30 or 7 p. m. If they miss their street car, they have to stand in

their street car, they have to stand in their damp clothes and wait half an hour, with the air at zero in winter. The breaker boys get 30 cents a day and upward for ten hours.

It is true that the prices of necessities of life have risen, as President Mitchell has stated, 35 per cent, while wages were only advanced 10 per cent. We all know beef went up. Coffee that formerly cost 8 cents now sells for 14 to 15 cents, and so on. Notwithstanding this, the miners have saved some money. How did they do it? By hard economy and self-denial. One thing that helped them was the abolition of credit at the company store, through the settlement of 1900. This compelled the miner to live on nothing (not hard for him to 40) for two weeks until he drew pay. Then

he bought for cash and, though the prices are high, he has been able to keep on buying for cash in the city and saved something besides.

Even then that does not explain hor the miners have been able to reserve what they have. How much it has meant for them to doi!t they alone can tell. But they saved and for this struggle, especially. They were advised to do so and they followed the advice. That explains why there has been an unprecedented absence of complaints of distress or demands for food. It is one wenderful strike of which I wish time and space would permit me to tell

the miners confidence in themselves, ensured them greater independence, desires, checked exploitation strengthened their self-reliance, and taught them patience and sobriety. This is potent on all sides. At the Catholic Church this morning, out of a crowded congregation of miners and miners' children nearly all wore button signifying the wearer had taken the pledge during the strike. The children, with their clean frocks and

The miners' organization has cer tainly done a great work during years, a work which entitles it to respect and consideration. This work has to be seen to be appreciated. Through it the miners are able to enter upon the seventh week of the strike with unbroken ranks and unwavering courage. It is a good thing for Social-You smile and I say I am enthusi

You are right. I am enthusias For I think I see in the revolution that has been wrought here in two short years, the beginning of a might er revolution that will transform ever this greed-wrecked valley into one of loveliness and eventually fill the wak-WILLIAM MAILLY.

#### FOR THE DAILY. (Continued from page 1.)

S. Raines, City ..... 1.00 CASH CONTRIBUTIONS Punch Card 118, by A. Waldin-

Gordon, West Hoboken, N. J. F. G., West Hoboken, N. J. .... Foundry Club, Chelsen, Mass... N L. Pidgeon, Northport, N Y. Mark Pelser, Brooklyn ...... J. P. Andreas, F. Anthes, C. Baume, F. Schuler, Cold

Springs, N. Y., 25 cents each. . B., by Hugo Pick ...... 

Total cash ...........\$1,932.23

District Organization. The district managers are as -fol

4th A. D.-Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East Grandway, 6th and 10th.—Henry 12. Slobodin, 60

cond avenue 11th.-Geo .Brown, 423 West Thirty: eighth street.

12th.-Wm. Haipern, 492 Grand 13th.-Hugo Pick, 326 W. Thirtyeighth street.

15th and 17th .- Wm. Meyer, 408 W. Fiftleth street. 18th and 20th.—J. N. Wood, 321 E. Sixteenth street. 19th.-M. L. Klauber, 132 W. Six-

r-sixth street. 21st.—E. M. Martin, 887 Columbus

22d .- A. Mayell, 220 E. Fifty-second 23d.-E. P. Clark, 501 W. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street. 24th.—Siskind Goldbarth, 311 E. Fif-

Yorkville Agitation District,-H. C. Bowerman, 510 E. Eighty-first street 34th and 35th.-A. Halpern, 670 E. One Hundred and Seventy-first street Newark and Vicinity.—D. Rubinow, 65 Sherman avenue, Newark. Hudson County, N. J.—For Jersey

City, F. Krafft; for North Hudse County, Ferd. Ufert.

#### Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and checks Fiedges should be drawn and checks and money orders made payable to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publish-ing Association. All communications should be addressed to the newly elected Agent of the Association, Wm. Butscher, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. New York

The Worker will contain, each week, list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue. If any contribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender should at once inform Comrade Butscher, that the matter may be investigated and set right.

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Leeach one feel his personal responsibil-ity for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

#### MARINE WORKERS UNITING.

A movement to consolidate all th got under way in Chicago. It will in got under way in Chicago. At win in-clude the Longshoremen's Union, Steamboat Firemen, Water Tender's and Olier's Association, Tugmen's As-sociation, Linemen's Union, etc., and will be extended to every port on the great lakes, and is expected to amalga-mate in a great-offensive and defensive willance over 25,000 men. lliance over 25,000 men.

-Political friends of labor are ome of these friends float into on the votes of workingmen. Then consideration for the industrial and commercial interests will make them turn a deaf ear to Labor's appeal for

# National Platform of the Socialist Party.

tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of In-ternational Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a politcal party, with the ob ject of conquering the powers of goveernment and using them for the pur em of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire peo-

Formerly the tools of production rere simple and owned by the individual worker. To day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capi-talists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them. Private ownership of the means of

production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertain ty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers.

The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and so-cial inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiseriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanc-tioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domin-

ion abroad and enhance their suprem-acy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to So-cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher or-der of society is the working class. All 1.00 other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public own-ership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

Women Who Are in Sympathy wit

Work for the Cause. There is a great amount of work to

be done in the field of Socialist propa-ganda, and the workers are very few. It may be that you think you are do ing your share by speaking a word oc-casionally in conversation with your friends, but as you are Socialists, believers in the benefit of co-operation and organization, I do not need to re-mind you that such accidental and oc-casional remarks, although useful, are

not so valuable as a regular, systematmethod of promoting a knowledge of Socialism.

To all women who are So

and anxious to see the cause of Socialism advanced, I would say: Organize yourselves into local unions and ami-late with the Woman's National Socialist Union. The fee to the national organization is only nominal, ten cents a year per member, and you will have the advantage of corresponding with en who are at work in various lo women who are at work in various lo-califies, from whom you can no doubt gain information that will aid you in

take very extended propaganda, you can at least gather together a small library of books tending to open the eyes of the reader to present conditions principles, and can industriously cir-culate those books among your ac-

Much more can be done in an organization than by individuals working without knowledge of each other. The benefit to the worker is also not to be overlooked. We learn from each oth er, and fit ouresives to do better work We keep up with the times, and have the pleasure of congenial companion-

Many plans are already on foot which will be of help to small, scat-tered locals, as for instance a new col-lection of songs, a new series of lessons for young people, plans for the

U., in San Francisco in the fall, imr diately after the convention of the cialist Party of California, and therefore urge scattered groups of women throughout California to or

Assistance in the work of organiza

collective powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a politicat party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the properties While we declare that the develop-

ment of economic conditions tends to we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We then fore, consider it of the utmost importince for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect So-cialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end. As such means we advocate

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopelies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to b applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers

2. The progressive reduction of the nours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor. 3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents in old age; the funds for this purpose

to be collected from the revenue of the nder the control of the working class. 4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be sed for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of

their labor. 5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

men and women.
7. The loftistive and referendum. proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

6. Equal civil and political rights for

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining great-er security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration The workers can most effectively act of the conditions of the working class.

#### information, please address Mrs. We-TO WOMEN SOCIALISTS. nonah S. Abbott, Oak, Shasta

the Movement Invited to Organize and

2.15 SOCIALIST offices in the various states that have thus far made nominations. The the candidates of the working class.

Treasurer—Irving G. Chatfield, Comptroller—Charles T. Peach, Attorney-General—George A. Gowdy, Congressman-at-Large -- George A. weetland.

State Treasfirer William Klaser. your work, while you will also have tion to others.

If you feel that you cannot under Auditor General-Fred G. Barnes William H. Smith

quaintances.

Our organization sims at the most democratic methods, and each local is at liberty to follow out its own lines of work, be they literary, social or otherwise, with perfect freedom. There is no interference, but only the at mutual assistance.

likely to appeal to women, etc.

It is desired to hold a convention of the Women Socialists of the state of California, affiliated with the W. N. S.

the with the national organization, that they may be prepared to send repre-sentatives to the convention when it takes place. The women now organ ized need your aid, and are ready to give you their help in return.

tion will be given if desired. The out line of a local constitution will be fur line of a local constitution will be furnished, which may be modified to suit the local requiring it. All inquiries will be gladly replied to. Will you not take hold and do your best to promote the cause of Socialism. Remember what Socialism promises to woman. It is a cause that deserves woman's earnest connection.

For national or local constitutions

Cal., President; Mrs. Marion II. Dun-ham, Burlington, Iowa, Secretary, or Josephine R. Cole, San Jose, Cal., rep. resentative for California.

CANDIDATES. Below is given a list of the candi-dates of the Socialist Party for state

Connecticut. Governor-John W. Brown. Lieutenant-Governor-Anton Frank Secretary-W. E. White.

Michigan

Governor-William E. Walters. Lieutenant-Governor-John J. Spouse Secretary of State Daniel J. Jean

Land Commissioner-John D. Hunt. Attorney General-John D. McFar-Superintendent of Public Instruction

Member of State Board of Education

Missouri. Judges of the Supreme Court-J. W. Gibbens, James A. Slanker, and F. P. O'Hare.

Railroad and Warehouse Commisloners-W. I. Phifer and Pearl Thomp-Superintendent of Public Instruction -- Dr. A. H. Hull.

-Dr. A. H. Bull. Judge of the Court of Appeals, Eastern District-George Bullock. New Hampshire.

Governor-Michael H. O'Nell. Congress, First District-Sumner F. Congress, Second District-James S. Murray.

Secretary of State-Max S. Hayes, Judge of the Supreme Court-Dr. G. Food and Dairy Commissioner-Geo. nerfelt

Member of the Board of Public Works—W. C. Edwards, Oklahoma

Delegate to Congress-T. S. Smith. Pennsylvania. Governor-J. W. Slayton, Lieutenant - Governor - J. Muhlon

#### THRIFTLESS

Poor Woman—Ah, your ladyship, the very serious illness of my husband has consumed our little all and we are pen-

Lady-Dear, dear! How could your husband be so thriftless as to get ill so much beyond his means?—London

**FACTORY TO POCKET** Great Mistakes. You Williamstee one if you purchase a Watch of ing our linearised catal gas, describing ou new way of defur burless.